

Government plans over 40 Bills with pledge for reflationary Budget

Parliament opened yesterday with the Queen's Speech containing affirmations or hints of about 26 Bills. In fact, our Political Editor writes, more than 40 government Bills are planned. Among them are measures concerning industrial relations, devolution, social security payments, nationalization and oil exploration. Much hangs on the Budget on November 12. It will be reflationary and efforts will be made to improve company liquidity and profitability and encourage investment. Opposition peers intend to complain to the BBC about the noise of a radio

commentator in the Lords' Chamber during yesterday's state opening ceremony. The Government proposes to pay £217.8m in compensation to the British Gas Corporation, the Central Electricity Generating Board and area boards to cover deficits incurred by price restraint.

Wealth tax will be referred to select committee

By David Wood

Political Editor

The new Parliament opened unpromisingly in the Commons yesterday. Mr Heath, the Conservative leader on probation, made a strong speech and was rewarded by virtual silence from the massed backbenchers behind him. Mr Wilson, delivering a keynote speech in reply, misjudged the mood of MPs and came near to losing the House with one of his habitual vindications of his past. So it was in apathy, or something near to boredom, that the House of Commons entered upon a three-year or four-year Parliament in which, as the Queen's Speech confirmed, the Labour Government will set out to carry measures to support its social contract with the TUC and to increase the state's grip on the economy.

The full legislative impact of a Queen's Speech is always impossible to judge. In the average 12-month session governments bring in between 60 and 65 Bills. Yesterday's speech appears to contain affirmations or hints of about 26 Bills, but in fact more than 40 government Bills are planned.

It was characteristic of the day that Mr Wilson, with his Prime Minister's privilege of adding one or two major Bills to the list, purchased only that there would be legislation to outlaw hare coursing, apparently competitive and non-competitive.

If there is one thing that Mr Heath and the Prime Minister agreed on, by implication, it was that the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Budget in a fortnight's time will be at least as important as anything promised in the Queen's Speech. But naturally no details are offered.

Mr Heath's electioneering comment remains: the Budget will be reflationary, and measures will be taken to restore industrial confidence, to improve company liquidity and encourage investment, and to increase profitability. Seven Bills are expected today.

The Commons there will be measures providing for pensions, social security, the National Theatre, and postponement of the general rating re-assessment. In the Lords there will be Bills dealing with biological standards, arbitration and reservations.

Provisional plans for other Bills in the Queen's Speech are as follows:

1. Tax on capital transfers. 2. A bill will be referred to a select committee of the Commons. Legislation is required for food subsidies and consumer protection.

3. Bills: Amendment of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act, followed by a second measure for the protection of employment. 4. Bill to update social security measures will be introduced. 5. and two measures to pro-

tect holidaymakers and insurance policy holders are planned to be presented before the end of the year. Two Scottish Bills dealing with oil are planned for November: the first will create a Scottish Development Agency, and the other will provide for oil sites. Legislation for safety on sports grounds will be brought in by the second week in November, about the same time as a Bill to protect the interests of children. Before the Christmas recess the Public Lending Rights Bill to benefit authors is planned. Other Bills during November will deal with petroleum tax, housing rents and subsidies, and the trade unions and labour relations.

Later Bills: The uprating of national insurance is scheduled for presentation before Easter, 1975. It will be preceded, perhaps, in January, by the Protection of Employment Bill carrying further the reform of industrial relations. Immediately before the Easter recess there will also be the Petroleum Bill to enable the Government to take a major stake in oil exploitation, and a Community Land Bill to nationalize land needed for urban development is projected for March. Mrs Castle's National Superannuation Bill is earmarked for the end of February or March. A Bill to tax the realization of land values will appear in early January, and the Home Secretary's sex discrimination measure is in the timetable for early summer, 1975, at about the same time as a child allowance Bill and the Industry (No 2) Bill, which will provide for the nationalization of the shipbuilding and aircraft industries.

The Bill to create the National Enterprise Board for the regeneration of British industry, as Labour ministers express it, and to provide for planning agreements, is planned to be laid in the Commons before the Christmas recess.

No decision has been taken yet by the Cabinet on whether there should be a referendum or a general election to provide a sounding board for the public voice on the United Kingdom's membership of the EEC, but if legislation is necessary to provide for a referendum, in accordance with Labour's manifesto commitment, it will be presented next summer.

There is no decision to bring in legislation for the devolution of Westminster powers to Scotland or Wales during the present session. In fact, the Government's business managers have firmly set their face against haste after taking account of the complexities, and the Cabinet legislative committee has ruled out any possibility of early legislation. Two Bills may be necessary to cover Scotland and Wales, and they are not likely to be in final draft before next October.

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The Prime Minister and his senior colleagues awaiting the Queen's summons to the House of Lords yesterday (another photograph, page 12).

Opposition peers to protest to BBC about noise of radio commentator in House

By Our Political Correspondent

Lord Carrington, leader of the Opposition peers, said last night that he would complain to the BBC about the noise caused by a radio commentator during the state opening of Parliament.

He said the voice of the commentator had been clearly heard by peers on the floor of the Lords' Chamber and it had been most distracting.

Several Labour peers also voiced complaints when they met to consider the Queen's Speech; one of them said later that peers might reconsider whether they had been wise, several years ago, to vote in principle in favour of allowing the broadcasting and televising of the proceedings of the House.

That decision has not been taken in the Commons, which is why the peers have never implemented the proposal.

The cameras and lights used to film the televised proceedings in the Commons yesterday morning provoked a protest from Mr

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Anthony Fell, Conservative MP for Yarmouth, who said the House had not been asked to approve the admission of television and press cameras.

There appeared to have been consultations with party leaders, but ordinary MPs had not had a chance to express their views, he said.

Mr Selwyn Lloyd, the Speaker, said he was entrusted with certain discretion and he had been put into a difficult position of having to take a decision for the House. The same permission had been given as on two previous occasions. The whole blame was his and he accepted full responsibility.

Government to pay gas, electricity losses

By Our Political Staff

The Government proposes to pay £217.8m in compensation to the British Gas Corporation, the Central Electricity Generating Board and the area electricity boards in England and Wales to cover deficits they have incurred during 1973-74 because of the price restraint imposed on them. The amounts are as follows: British Gas £41,523,000; CEGB, £87,411,582; area boards, £88,886,000.

Price increases by the nationalized boards, like those of other enterprises, are constrained by the Price Code, but the restraint imposed on the state industries is more severe than that applying to private-sector companies.

Parliamentary approval will be required for the orders authorizing the payments published yesterday. They are laid before Parliament under the Statutory Corporations (Financial Provisions) Act, 1974. Similar orders

were laid yesterday to compensate the Scottish electricity boards and the Post Office.

A Staff Reporter writes: The Electricity Council said last night that the Government's compensation would cover the council's operating deficit incurred during the past financial year and would not affect its 6 per cent price increase due on January 1. The British Gas Corporation is not at present planning any price increase.

Arab leaders discuss huge fund to build up front line

The military effectiveness of the "front line" Arab powers—Egypt, Jordan, Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organisation—will benefit from a proposal being discussed late in Rabat last night to build up a massive arms fund, much of it under this, Egypt and Syria will receive \$1,000m (£420m) each in the first year and Jordan \$1,250m spread over four years, according to one source. The Syrians, worried that their flank to Israel might be exposed after the PLO's victory over Jordan, pressed the summit to weld the Arab "coalition" powers into a united military front. The conference sat until late. Page 6

No extra bodyguards for MPs

The Prime Minister and Home Secretary have called for urgent reports on the recent bomb attacks, but no extra police bodyguards will be assigned to MPs and their families. Scotland Yard said that to detail more men as personal bodyguards would be totally impracticable. The Metropolitan Police are 7,500 men below strength and a Scotland Yard officer said: "We just have to put the manpower to give blanket coverage." Page 2

Drivers return

Mass meetings of striking lorry drivers in Scotland agreed yesterday to go back to work and accept the settlement reached on Monday night between union officials and employers. The agreement gives the men most of what they asked for, including a basic £40 for a 40-hour week. Page 2

Minister purged

The relatively liberal Spanish Minister of Information and Tourism was dismissed. Several other ministers are expected to lose their jobs. At a meeting in Madrid General Franco applauded a speech condemning democratic systems as "idiotic and suicidal". Page 2

Dinar devalued

The Yugoslav dinar was yesterday devalued by 7 per cent to offset a growing trade and payments deficit and to stimulate exports. Page 2

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Oil takes step to help on petrol

Mr Energy Correspondent
So Petroleum yesterday the first step towards an use of 10p a gallon on oil. It applied to the Price mission for permission to use prices. It is understood that the use would work out at 3p a gallon if spread evenly over all types of refined product from heavy fuel oil to petrol. The big oil companies, Shell, Esso and BP and others, are formulating their reactions. The Price Committee has 28 days in which to report to the overall size of the subsidies. It will be the job of Mr Secretary of State for the day to decide how the subsidies should be apportioned. The entire burden on oil would put the price up to 8p a gallon and it is that the increase would be the last oil price rise in February crude oil to the big oil companies risen from an average of a barrel to \$10.

change blast

topwearmouth telephone one. Sunderland, was asked by an explosion last. It is believed that the one was destroyed after a in the house next door.

Mr Nixon recovering from operation to control blood clot in his leg

From Patrick Brogan

Washington, Oct 29

Mr Nixon, the former President, is recovering in a Los Angeles hospital from an operation performed on him this morning to deal with a blood clot in his left leg. The surgeon who performed it said afterwards: "Mr Nixon is doing well. He is in a stable condition in his room now, undergoing normal post-operative care and is somewhat sleepy."

Dr Eldon Hickman, the surgeon, said last night that an operation was necessary immediately.

Mr Nixon has suffered from phlebitis since last summer, and

the disease has worsened since his resignation in August. It causes clots in the blood vessels. A number of small blood clots were found in his lower left leg and another was discovered in a lung during an earlier stay in hospital.

Mr Nixon was readmitted to the Long Beach Memorial Hospital, in a suburb of Los Angeles last week because he did not appear to be responding to treatment.

A hospital spokesman said that a large clot extending into the left external iliac vein, the vein that connects the femoral vein in the thigh to the inferior vena cava, had been discovered,

and the doctors decided that an operation was necessary immediately. If the clot had broken loose, it could have moved to Mr Nixon's heart or lungs, blocking an important vessel and killing him.

Dr Hickman, describing the operation, said: "We placed what is known as a mild clip to partially occlude the vessel. He did not expect any more surgery to be necessary."

He added that Mr Nixon would be kept in hospital for at least another week and would then require post-operative care at home for four or six weeks more.

Clerical strike affects Mr Scanlon's union

Clerical staff at the London headquarters of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers struck yesterday over pay.

Women strikers who met journalists at the union's offices in Peckham said that Mr Scanlon and his executive were good employers. "We should not go to all this trouble if he was," he replied.

Before the abortive meeting, about a hundred pickets stood outside the offices in driving rain as the executive met. Mr Scanlon said the strikers had refused an additional £156 weighting allowance on top of the present £52 a year. They are demanding £400.

there would be no discussions until employees went back. Most of the women are members of the Association of Professional Executive, Clerical and Computer Staff (Apex).

Mr William Knight, an Apex spokesman, was asked if Mr Scanlon and his executive were good employers. "We should not go to all this trouble if he was," he replied.

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£200,000 theft of paintings

Paris, Oct 29.—Paintings worth 24m francs (£200,000) including works by Renoir, Courbet and Pissarro, have been stolen from a private Paris gallery.—Reuter, Agence France-Presse.

Trawler boarded by Navy

A Bulgarian trawler, the Flamingo, was boarded yesterday by men from the Royal Navy fishery protection ship Soberton on suspicion of breaching fishery regulations.

Dutch siege prisoners demand an aircraft

From David Cross

The Hague, Oct 29

An Arab terrorist, who hijacked and set fire to a British airliner last March, and three other prisoners tonight demanded a bus and an aircraft to take them to freedom from the chapel at Scheveningen prison, near The Hague, where they have been holding 16 hostages for the past three days. The new demands, which the Dutch authorities had been expecting throughout the day, also included a request that a second Arab hijacker should join them in their escape plan.

So far Sami Husain Tamim, a 22-year-old Palestinian, has refused to leave the prison hospital, where he is recovering from the after-effects of a hunger strike. The prisoners promised that when Mr Tamim had been allowed to join them and an aircraft was ready for them at Schiphol airport, they would release their last two women hostages and a man with a heart condition.

The bus must be drawn up outside the front gate of the prison, they said, and inspected by another prisoner in the jail. For this task they chose Lucien van Hessel, who has the confidence of two Dutch convicts taking part in the siege.

The prisoners also specified that the bus must be equipped with a back door, presumably so that the 13 remaining hostages could be shepherded into it when it set off for the airport. The four men only have two pistols between them and this would be a tricky operation.

The new demands broke the deadlock in negotiations produced by the refusal of Mr Tamim to join his friend, Adnan Ahmad Nuri, in the chapel last night. This was the only significant demand the prisoners had made before.

The highlight of today's events at Scheveningen was the unexpected arrival of a former British Commando, Mr Tony Bilton, from Huddersfield, who described himself as the principal of an organization called Special Aid Services, was allowed into the jail to speak to a police commissioner.

The Dutch negotiating team was somewhat mystified by his appearance. Mr Bilton refused to speak to journalists, but presumably he was offering his services to help the Dutch authorities in their negotiations.

At one stage this afternoon it looked as though the siege might be coming to a swift conclusion. Mr Tamim again asked to talk to Mr Nuri.

But in a brief radio conversation Mr Nuri made it clear that he did not want to listen to any talk of giving himself up.

More food and drink was sent into the chapel during the day. The hostages are understood to be still bearing up well. This morning a request from Mr Nuri that a social worker should be allowed into the chapel to talk to him was refused by the authorities. They feared that the social worker might be forced by Mr Nuri and his friends to remain in the chapel as an additional hostage.

Dewar's goes down smoothly

HOME NEWS

Manpower shortage precludes extra police bodyguards for MPs and their families

By Clive Borrell

Extra police bodyguards will not be assigned to protect MPs and their families after the bomb attack on the car of Mr Howell, Minister of State for Sport and Recreation, in Birmingham on Monday evening.

Neither the Prime Minister nor the Home Secretary has asked the police to increase security, although both have called for urgent reports on the recent bomb attacks.

Scotland Yard said: "To detail more men as personal bodyguards would be totally impracticable. We just have not the manpower to give blanket coverage."

To give adequate protection round the clock to the 635 members of Parliament and their families and prominent members of the House of Lords would involve up to five thousand policemen in London and the Home Counties alone.

With the Metropolitan Police 5,500 below the established strength of 26,000, the strain on manpower would be such that criminal investigations and normal day-to-day duties would have to be ignored. At no time during the day or night are more than seven thousand officers on duty in London. In fact, taking into account sickness and holidays, that figure is much reduced during any eight-hour shift.

Scotland Yard said: "Mr Wilson and the Home Secretary know our problems and that is why they have not come to us with a specific demand to tighten security. The manpower shortage is such that they know we cannot do more than we are doing. If you like, we have come to a saturation point."

"Instead of reacting in the way the bombers would want us to—a massive show of strength on the streets—we have decided to increase our squads assigned to infiltrating these various

terrorist groups. They are trying to set a trap for us and the only way to hit back is to flush them out before they can do more harm."

Mr Leslie Male, chairman of the Police Federation, which represents more than 100,000 officers in England and Wales, said last night: "We are short of 1,000 men and women and unless there are more incentives to join the police force the situation will get worse. We are in the middle of negotiations and hope to agree a settlement by the beginning of next year."

The federation is fighting for an all-round increase in pay, not only to increase the pay to attract recruits on the present starting salary of £1,632 a year but also to give a financial incentive to experienced men to stay in the force.

Mr Clarence Cooksley, Chief Constable of Northumbria and chairman of the Association of Chief Constables, said that if the thin blue line finally broke it would mean an end to law and order in this country. He called for a realistic increase in basic pay. The job of a policeman meant danger, with violence and demonstrations on the increase.

Plea for help: West Midlands police, faced with an unprecedented wave of urban warfare not seen in their area since the IRA bombings of 1938-39, yesterday appealed for "the help of every citizen" (Arthur Osman writes from Birmingham).

They are keeping an open mind about the people responsible for the bombings, which in three incidents in the past five days appear to indicate an anarchist group is at work rather than a "professional" IRA cell.

Mr Maurice Buck, assistant chief constable (crime), said: "While we are taking what action we think we can in relation to security for everybody it is obviously quite impossible

to protect people in a total way. "We appeal to everybody yet again and not just prominent people, to be prepared to take all reasonable and elementary precautions. I urge people most strongly not to be complacent and think that these indiscriminate bombings could not happen to them. We have had incidents involving two magistrates and a minister but somebody not so prominent could be singled out."

The bombings are taking on a more personalized and sinister aspect, and there is no doubt that if a person or group is determined enough in this country they will be able to get hold of explosives despite all the vigilance of the civil security forces.

It is known that about two months ago the police were told of a telephone call to a local newspaper from a group describing themselves as Red Flag 74, which claimed that it was about to establish itself in Birmingham with the intention of maintaining order by killing certain prominent citizens. Mr Buck denied that the inquiries were being directed to extremist or anarchist type groups among students at the city's two universities and polytechnics.

West Midlands police said last night that several telephone calls had been received at their stations claiming that Red Flag 74 had been responsible for the bomb attacks in Birmingham. Mr Buck denied that the calls with suspicious Mr Buck's statement about more sinister aspects to the bombings appeared to be supported by the successful explosion at Mr Gowell's house, compared with the two attempts on magistrates' vehicles. The police fear that the failure of those two bombs may have resulted in the "recruiting" of someone with more knowledge and experience in the preparation of "anti-personnel" bombs.

Scots drivers jubilant at strike victory

From Ronald Faux Glasgow

The month-old unofficial strike by lorry drivers in Scotland ended yesterday when mass meetings voted to return to work. More than three thousand drivers in Glasgow cheered as the vote was taken to accept the agreement made on Monday night between employers and union officials with the help of government conciliation officers.

The package gave the men all they were demanding, and made no minor concessions to the employers. It was agreed after five sessions. According to shop stewards, the agreement has to be signed by every company, which might mean that some drivers involved in the dispute may not be working again until next Monday.

A spokesman said: "The forms have to be checked against a register of assenting companies. Work will not resume until this has been done. The bulk force of the union would be used against companies that had not signed the agreement and had failed to match its terms."

Drivers are clearly jubilant over the first time they have succeeded in uniting what has always been a fragmented industry. The new deal gives the top-rated drivers a basic £40 for a 40-hour week, an extra week's holiday after one year's service and another week's holiday after four years' service. The status quo on mileage payments, which prevented early agreement, remains.

The men successfully rejected a demand by the employers that would have increased by 10 miles a day the basic mileage rate before drivers qualified for bonus payments.

Mr Alex Kinson, national executive officer of the Transport and General Workers' Union, said after the mass meeting in Glasgow that the vote to return to work had been overwhelming.

The deal is binding on "essential" members of the Road Haulage Association, whose negotiating team was led by Mr George Mackenzie. Scotland has about a thousand haulage firms, many of them operating with between five and seven vehicles. The large haulage firms agreed to the settlement. Mr Kinson said concessions had been made to the employers. The men had dropped their demand for a guaranteed 45-hour week.

About eight hundred drivers remain on unofficial strike over a pay and conditions dispute in Glasgow tomorrow. In the main dispute it is believed about eight thousand drivers throughout Scotland refused to work, with the result that several thousand people were thrown out of work because supplies dried up.

Conciliation service's first test

The crippling lorry drivers' strike was the first serious test of the Conciliation and Arbitration Service, the Government's new agency for governing industrial peace.

Scotland has suffered three severe industrial crises in the past year and has recently been swept by a rash of unofficial stoppages. Relations between employers and employees have seldom been sourer.

For about forty hours over the past few days conciliation officers have been carrying out negotiations and counter-suggestions between men and employers on separate floors of the conciliation department in Glasgow, absorbing the anger and resentment of both sides with resilience and patiently fashioning the formula for peace.

Scottish industry is now assessing the cost of the settlement. The employers say it may put up prices by a quarter and force many small businesses to the wall. Yesterday, Mr Hamish Grant, secretary of the Confederation of British Industry in Scotland, supported that view.

Mr Grant thought that the conciliators had done a fine job, but they must have felt it invidious to conciliate in a situation that was clearly leading to capitulation by the hauliers. When the conciliation service was set up less than two months ago as the Government's part of the social contract, it inherited several hornets' nests from the conciliation and advisory service of the Department of Employment. The lorry drivers' dispute proved to be the most dangerous, and others have been settled without fuss.

The faces of the conciliators remained much the same as when the Secretary of State for Employment or the Prime Minister was the final arbiter in the disputes. She and Mr Barter has been to make the service independent of any government department and responsible only to a council of nine drawn equally from the trade unions, the employers and universities. Independence, it is hoped, will remove any feeling of bias suggested by its belonging to a government department involved with income policies. The aim was to focus the service firmly on the industrial and away from the political scene.

That has not been fully appreciated during the lorry drivers' dispute, when there were demands for intervention by Mr Foot.

The accent is put strongly upon conciliation rather than arbitration.

Queen's Speech outlines proposals for extending public ownership

By Our Political Staff

The Queen's Speech outlines a substantial programme of legislation on public ownership. Offshore oil and gas, development land, and the shipbuilding and aircraft industries will all be brought under public ownership and control to a greater or lesser degree. In addition, the National Enterprise Board will be established to serve as a holding company for existing government shareholdings in industry and to extend public ownership through the acquisition of individual firms in manufacturing industry.

A petroleum Bill will be introduced to provide for state participation in oil exploration. The Secretary of State for Energy said in a report to Parliament in July that it was the Government's policy "for majority public participation to be a condition of future licences and for current licences to be renegotiated in order to provide for majority participation. That would be exercised through a British national oil corporation. The petroleum Bill will implement that policy declaration and set up the corporation."

A separate Bill will take powers to bring into public ownership a limited number of building sites on platforms. The purpose is to ensure that British companies could tender for the construction of platforms needed for 1977. It will be a

Scottish Bill as all the suitable sites are in Scotland.

The Government published its proposals for bringing development land into public ownership in a White Paper on land in September. It outlined a permanent scheme requiring local authorities to acquire all land needed for private development in their areas for the next 10 years. No substantial development would then be permitted except on land owned by, or bought from, a public authority. But the full scheme cannot be implemented at once because of a shortage of skilled manpower. There will be a transitional period during which developers make planning applications on the existing basis, but local authorities have the opportunity to consider whether they wish to acquire the land before deciding upon any particular application.

That system will be established by legislation, although land with planning permission and land owned by builders on September 12 this year will normally be excluded from acquisition.

There will be a new development land tax to replace the development gains charge introduced in this year's Finance Act. It will be chargeable on the development value realized by selling or by development. But those buying or selling property whose use is not to be changed are unlikely

to be affected. Owner-occupiers realizing development value on the sale of their houses, or up to a quarter of an acre of their gardens, will be exempt.

The Queen's Speech promises legislation to provide for planning agreements with private companies and to set up the National Enterprise Board. That will have a variety of functions, including taking individual private companies into public ownership, but it will not have responsibility for running the shipbuilding and related industries. The Government believes that these should be conducted by a separate body set up for the purpose. The precise arrangements for taking the aircraft industry into public ownership are to be the subject of consultation.

There will be two Bills on industrial relations. The first will be a short one designed to reverse the changes in the trade unions and labour relations Act which the Conservatives introduced through in the last Parliament. The second, the Employment Protection Bill, will be more far-reaching. It will give statutory authority to the new Conciliation and Arbitration Service, will give trade union members new rights to be consulted and informed, and is intended to protect the low-paid and poorly organized.

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One-parent families will have to wait for help

By Our Social Services Correspondent

The Government intends to take no early action to help one-parent families, the Queen's Speech made clear yesterday. Although family allowances will be increased, the measure will help only those few one-parent families with two or more children who do not depend on supplementary benefits.

Present social security benefits will be raised again as part of the Government's commitment to a general improvement in the benefits. Most are expected to rise in July, but the higher family allowances will probably begin on April 1.

Mr Margaret Bramall, director of the National Council for One-Parent Families, said yesterday that a joint action committee to implement the report would be formed in the light of the Queen's Speech. The committee would have 18 national organizations affiliated to it and would meet soon.

measures to help one-parent families, particularly as the Labour Party manifesto contained promises to help them.

The manifesto said Labour would attack family poverty by increasing family allowances, employment, training, education, housing, and the provision of goods, facilities and services. That would include loans, finance, mortgages and access to licensed premises and other places. The Government's proposals were fully outlined in a White Paper, *Equality for Women*.

Under the Public Lending Right Bill the Government will create a new public lending right for authors in respect of the use of their work in public libraries. The Government is considering alternative ways of measuring entitlement, either by reference to borrowing or to purchase of books, or a combination of the two. There is a firm promise to introduce legislation before the end of this year.

Sex equality Bill due before end of the year

The provisions in the Equal Status for Women Bill, which will be introduced by Mr Jenkins, Home Secretary, before the end of the year, will seek to end sex discrimination in employment, training, education, housing, and the provision of goods, facilities and services. That would include loans, finance, mortgages and access to licensed premises and other places. The Government's proposals were fully outlined in a White Paper, *Equality for Women*.

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Mr Heath prepares his Tory onslaught

By Our Political Staff

Mr Heath and other members of the Shadow Cabinet will meet today to decide on amendments to the Queen's Speech. They seek to call attention to the Government's handling of the economic crisis and to the defects, as they see them, in the social contract between the Government and the trade unions.

If the Government was relying on the social contract as a means of reducing the balance of payments deficit and maintaining social justice, Mr Heath said yesterday, the Opposition was entitled to ask what the contract involved.

How could employers be expected to join in such an arrangement when one of the Government's commitments was to embark on a programme of nationalization and state intervention through the National Enterprise Board?

He added that the Opposition would oppose any cut in defence spending, which would reduce the effectiveness of the armed forces.

In the Commons today there will be a General Debate led by Mr Callaghan, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs. The first Opposition spokesman will be Mr Buchanan-Smith, shadow Secretary of State for Scotland. It seems that the debate will concentrate on devolution for Scotland and Wales and on the renegotiation of terms with the EEC. Mr Ross, Secretary of State for Scotland and Mr Prior, shadow Secretary of State for Employment, are also expected to speak.

Agriculture will be the main subject for tomorrow and the Opposition spokesmen will be Mr Pym and Mr Michael Jopling. Mr Geraint Howells, Liberal MP for Cardigan, will put the Liberal case, and the party will table an amendment to the Agriculture Bill.

The Conservatives are expected to divide the House on Monday on an amendment criticizing the Government's approach to the economic crisis.

The Scottish Nationalists yesterday criticized the Queen's Speech for giving no indication when the Scottish Assembly would be set up or its likely powers. The Liberals gave notice that they have tabled an amendment deploring the absence from the speech of any proposal to examine the electoral system.

Mr Heath stands firm: Mr Heath dismissed last night the idea that Tory backbenchers had shown that they did not want him as party leader by their silence after his first speech in the new Commons yesterday (the Press Association reports).

Speaking on independent television's *News at Ten* programme, he said: "I am the leader of the Conservative Party and my job now is to organize the Opposition and I am getting on with the job."

Political adviser to Mr Short resigns his post

By Michael Hatfield

Political Staff
Mr Terry Pitt, the outspoken former head of the Labour Party research department, has resigned as political adviser to Mr Short, Leader of the Commons. Mr Pitt, who went into the Cabinet Office in March and assisted Lord Crowthurst in formulating devolution policies, apparently could not face the prospect of being a civil servant for the next three or four years.

His aim is understood to be to continue working within the Labour movement, although there is no question of a return to Transport House.

Tankers ordered to leave polluted bay

Three giant oil tankers were ordered out of the oil-fouled Bantry Bay yesterday by the Irish Government. Mr Barry, Minister for Transport and Power, said he had been shocked while flying over the bay at the risk of collision between them.

Two ships, the 325,000-ton *Universe Ireland* and the 238,000-ton *Atlantic Emperor*, were leaving last night, and a third, the 223,000-ton British *Surveyor*, should go today.

Mr Barry said shipping movement in the bay would now be strictly controlled.

Gulf Oil, whose tanker *Universe Leader* was responsible for the spillage, had been in breach of an oral agreement with the Government in having five tankers in the bay at the same time. Mr Barry said he would prosecute, Mr Barry said.

Player's son killed

Jonathan Knowles, aged six, son of a Crick Knowles, the Tottenham Hotspur player, was fatally injured when a stone thrown up by a lorry shattered the windscreen of his father's car on the A1 near Newark yesterday.

Rail stoppage

Thousands of commuters had their journey home disrupted last night because of a half-hour lightning stoppage of signals on the line from Fenchurch Street, London to Pitsea, Essex.

4.5m elms killed

About 4,500,000 trees of an original 23 million have been killed since the Dutch elm disease epidemic began in the late 1960s, according to a Forestry Commission survey.

SDLP invited to discuss policing in Ulster

From a Staff Reporter Belfast

The Northern Ireland Police Authority, which controls the Royal Ulster Constabulary, yesterday asked the predominantly Roman Catholic Social Democratic and Labour Party to meet it to discuss policing in the province. It did so less than 24 hours after Mr John Hume, one of the SDLP's most prominent politicians, had said that the minority could never support the police in "a loyalist one-party state".

Several SDLP Assemblymen, including Mr Gerard Fitz, their leader, have suggested that Roman Catholics might help the security forces, especially since the most recent wave of apparently sectarian murders. The police authority issued a statement yesterday saying that the murders added urgency to the need for "unreserved support for the RUC from all sections of the community" and asked

the SDLP Assembly party to meet it.

The police in Belfast yesterday were looking for a teenager who was set free by mistake on Monday after appearing at a Belfast court accused of murdering a Roman Catholic who died in an explosion in a public house in the city. Mr William Kernaghan was mistakenly released after the prosecution had withdrawn a charge of murder against him.

The Army has given the names of the two soldiers who died in a pub attack outside the Ballykinnor military camp in Co Down on Monday. Private Michael Swanick, who was in the Duke of Edinburgh's Royal Regiment, came from Birkenhead, Merseyside, and Lance Corporal Alan Coughlan, who was in the Royal Welch Fusiliers attached to the Duke of Edinburgh's Royal Regiment, came from Newport, Gwent. Both men were bachelors in their twenties.

Karate blows killed boy of four, prosecution says

From Our Correspondent Winchester

George Peter Barter, aged 18, a demolition worker, killed a boy aged four with karate blows, it was alleged at Winchester Crown Court yesterday.

Mr Barter, of Botley Drive, Leigh Park, Havant, Hampshire, pleaded not guilty to murdering Michael Powell.

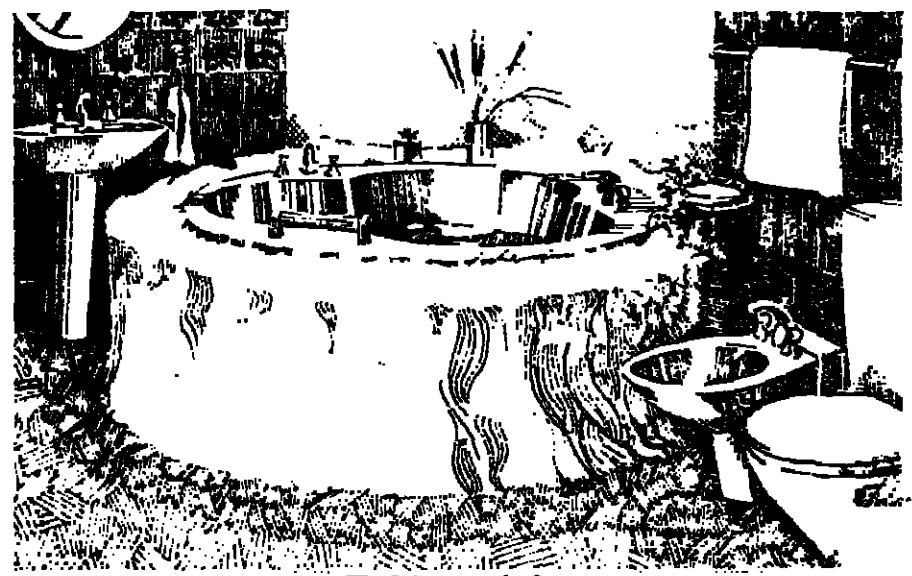
Mr Ian Kennedy, QC, for the prosecution, said that Mr Barter was living with Mrs Pauline Powell, aged 20, mother of two children, who was separated from her husband.

He added: "You will hear that at least three blows struck the front of the child with full force of an adult strength. He

died because he had been struck so hard that his liver burst in three places. In addition there were six separate bruises in the tiny space of the child's torso."

Mr Kennedy said the child's mother returned after her work as a barmaid at 1 am and the defendant let her in. She heard the child being violently sick, changed him and put him to bed. She woke up at 4 am and heard noises from the child's bedroom. She and Mr Barter found the boy unconscious. Ambulancemen failed to revive him. Mr Barter had said that he had difficulty putting the boy to bed and had slapped him.

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Election ban on rent rebels to be lifted

By George Clark

Political Correspondent

Replying to questions by two Labour backbenchers, Mr Wilson said that the Government would introduce legislation this session to remove the disqualification from public office that had been imposed by the House of Commons in 1972 on several Labour councillors, including those at Clay Cross.

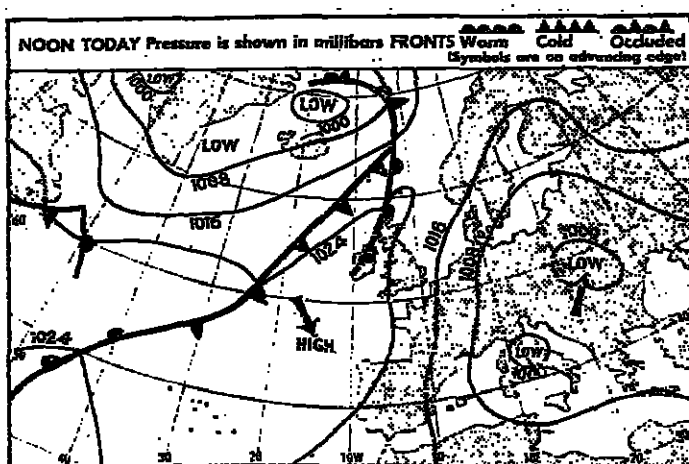
Mr Wilson said the Government stood by the undertaking that had been given in the past on this subject. He made no mention of any action to relieve councillors from the surcharges made under the Act.

Mr Tom Swain, MP for Derbyshire, North-east, said that there was no reference to legislation on this subject in the Queen's Speech and unless he got an assurance he would table an amendment to the Address. He sought the full implementation of the Labour Party conference resolution asking for the removal of all penalties.

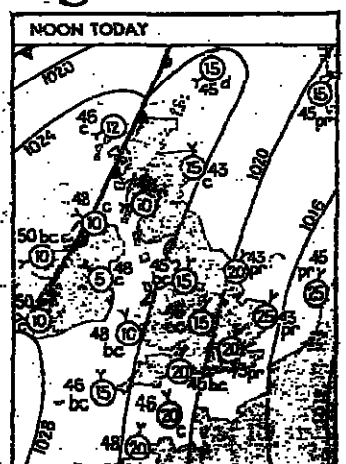
Mr Dennis Skinner, MP for Bolsover, whose brother was Labour leader of the Clay Cross council, said that two senior ministers, Mr Crosland and Mr Callaghan, had held out promises to the 400 Labour councillors who were affected in various parts of the country, and they apparently were not being fulfilled, according to the Queen's Speech.

Mr Callaghan intervened to point out that he had never given any assurances or promises on the matter.

Weather forecast and recordings



Today
Sun rises: 6.30 am
Sun sets: 4.38 pm
Moon rises: 6.13 am
Full Moon: Tomorrow
Lighting up: 5.8 pm to 6.22 am
High water: London Bridge, 12.38 am, 6.29 am (22.5ft); 1.9 pm, 6.39 am (22.1ft); Ayrmouth, 6.22 am, 12.6 pm (41.4ft); 6.48 pm, 12.8 pm (42.1ft); Dover, 10.23 am, 6.4 pm (21.1ft); 10.42 pm, 6.4 pm (20.9ft); Hull, 5.10 am, 5.71 pm (23.4ft); 5.41 pm, 7.22 am (23.5ft); Liverpool, 10.31 am, 8.4 pm (22.6ft); 10.44 pm, 8.6 am (22.1ft).
A ridge of high pressure will of Man; Dry, sunny spells; wind



move slowly SE over the British Isles and a trough will later advance into NW districts.
Forecast for 6 am to midnight:
London, SE England, East Anglia: Showery, a good deal of cloud, sunny intervals; wind N fresh or strong, moderating to light; max temp 50° (10° C).
Central S, central N England, Midlands: Mainly dry, sunny spells; perhaps isolated showers; wind N fresh, becoming light; max temp 50° (10° C).
SW England, Wales: Mainly dry with sunny spells; wind N fresh, becoming light; max temp 50° (10° C).
NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man: Dry, sunny spells; wind

Yesterday
London: Temp: max, 6 am to 1 pm, 7°C (45°F); min, 6 pm to 8 pm, 5°C (41°F). Humidity 6 pm 81 per cent. Rain, 24 hr to 6 pm, 0.02 in. Sun, 24 hr to 6 pm, 2.8 hr. Sea: passages: S North Sea, 1000 millibars, rising, 1000 millibars = 29.53 in.



Would he have a better chance if it were any other car coming?

There'll always be the child who dashes into the road without looking.

Somebody who steps out from behind a parked car.

The other driver who jumps the lights.

No road safety campaign will ever stop people acting foolishly, even recklessly.

Sooner or later you'll meet it yourself. Maybe next month, next week, perhaps even tomorrow.

On today's roads it's almost inevitable.

And that's when you find out what performance in a car really means.

It isn't good 0 to 60 figures or a high top speed.

It's having a car that, whatever the conditions, puts you in complete control.

People often talk about the remarkable feeling of assurance you get in a Mercedes.

The way the power steering, for instance, keeps you in touch with the road even in the wet and snow.

The security of having disc brakes

all round on a dual-circuit, servo-assisted braking system.

But there's far more to it than that.

More than any other car a Mercedes-Benz is designed and engineered for safety.

On the 450SEL—or any S-Class—you can burst a tyre at 70 mph and the steering and suspension make sure you pull up safely in a straight line.

You can brake hard without any trace of nose-dive.

'Motor' described the handling of the 450SEL as "absolutely astonishing." One of their most experienced testers said it was the best car he'd ever driven.

In an accident, no car looks after you better than a Mercedes.

But in a Mercedes you've a better chance of avoiding an accident in the first place. Safety, after all, isn't only looking after yourself.

Not on today's roads.

It's looking after other people.



Mercedes-Benz

HOME NEWS

Protesting farmers delay cattle landing by 12 hours

From Our Correspondent Holyhead

The British Rail cargo ship *Silve Donard* finally unloaded her 530 head of cattle at 9 am yesterday, 12 hours late, after protesting farmers had relinquished their occupation of the cattle quay at Holyhead docks.

The occupation, which lasted 10 hours, was ended by vote at 6 am. By then only 150 remained out of nearly a thousand farmers who had invaded the port on Monday night. One of them said: "We have now made our point."

The farmers were protesting against the importation of Irish beef while the British market is depressed.

The cattle were at sea for 18 hours altogether after leaving Dublin on Monday afternoon. Gales reaching up to force nine injured five of the animals and caused one to be destroyed. The cattle were rested for 24 hours before continuing their journey by road and rail.

Throughout Monday night the farmers, who broke through a police cordon to get on to the quay, rejected appeals to leave by Mr Philip Myers, Chief Constable of the North Wales police.

Mr Myers, speaking through a loudspeaker from a footbridge above the men said that they were on the verge of tragedy here and there is no doubt of the danger to life and limb.

"I am prepared to go to London personally to explain to the

Minister of Agriculture about the dangers we are in. I ask you to bear in mind the consequences of staying here."

But the farmers demanded assurances in writing that no more cattle boats would arrive at Holyhead from the Republic of Ireland. No such assurances were given.

The *Silve Donard* left Dublin at 5 pm on Monday and was due to dock at Holyhead three and a half hours later. But British Rail told her by radio not to enter port and she waited 18 miles off shore until the farmers had dispersed.

British Rail said in Dublin yesterday that another cattle ship would leave *Dun Laoghaire* for Holyhead tomorrow.

Birkenhead protest: Farmers making a similar protest at Birkenhead demonstrated their dissatisfaction at the port yesterday and intend to do so again today (our Birkenhead Correspondent writes).

Farmers who arrived shortly after 4 am tried to prevent cattle trucks from leaving. About 500 head of Irish cattle had been landed overnight from the ship *Friedland Express*.

The demonstrators, including farmers from Wales and Cheshire, picketed the gates to the landing stage and at one point forced their way into the dock area. A lorry tyre on the down and a scuffle broke out between police officers and a man underneath another lorry. No arrests were made.

Beef subsidy plan, page 5

TV service best with 'remote control'

By Kenneth Gosling

Responsibility for television programmes must continue to rest with the people who make them, Sir Michael Swann, chairman of the BBC, said in a lunchtime lecture to corporation staff yesterday.

"The more clearly that responsibility is theirs," Sir Michael said, "the better, I believe, for them, and for the health of the organization."

Sir Michael, speaking of the governors' responsibility, said that in the ordinary sense of passing every programme before sending it out, the board could not possibly exercise oversight, nor could senior management.

"It would need an army of full-time censors to scrutinize the 100,000-odd hours of programmes which the BBC puts out per annum nationally, regionally and locally. Who, I wonder, would indoctrinate the censors and what would this do to the confidence and self-respect of the programme makers? I shudder to think."

In no country of the world did government leave broadcast casting entirely free to its own devices; the very least that any government settled for was remote control and this was what the BBC governors really were.

Britain's broadcasters had in practice, an enormous freedom to speak as they would, to unbelievably large audiences. They were not elected by society, nor could they be dismissed by society if they chose to, and were allowed to, they could certainly exercise great influence.

Sir Michael said that however many different pressure groups might want to reconstruct broadcasting, physical limits were clear: there were simply not enough frequencies available in television or radio. Three television channels were already in use, one more available at once, and two in the foreseeable future by re-engineering the old VHF channels.

"Some day, perhaps, at enormous cost, more channels via satellites; or more channels coming by cable, but spreading only slowly and expensively in the towns and cities, and so expensively in the country as to be quite unrealistic."

"For a long time to come, then, and perhaps for all time, the ideal, sought after by all but the extremes of the political spectrum, of free expression of majority and minority opinions, cannot be achieved for broadcasting in the same way that it has been achieved, in large measure, at least, for the press, by a multiplicity of diverse, competing and private outlets."



The new uniform for women prison officers, modelled in London yesterday, beside a 1914 outfit.

Official inquiry to be held into three hospital deaths

An official inquiry is to be held into the deaths of patients at two hospitals in Ilford, Essex, it was disclosed yesterday. Three patients died, two of them in July after being given anaesthetics.

One was a pregnant woman and it was said at the inquest that an anaesthetist had been left without proper supervision.

The inquiry will be led by Dr. Walter Wright, medical officer for Redbridge and Waltham Forest, according to an announcement issued on behalf of King George Hospital and Ilford Maternity Hospital.

His panel will include area health authority officers and members of the East Riding district management team, and will meet in private.

One patient, Mrs Doreen Nugent, aged 48, of Barking, might have been saved if tests had been carried out, an inquest was told. At the inquest on Mrs Leticia Malik, aged 26, from Seven Kings, the coroner said an anaesthetist had been left in an impossible situation because two doctors were not available.

The third patient was Mr Edmund White, aged 21, of Seven Kings.

Mr Wilson promises to end Clay Cross ban

From Our Correspondent Chesterfield

The 11 former Labour councillors at Clay Cross, Derbyshire, who defied the Conservatives' Housing Finance Act may soon be eligible to sit again as councillors. They learnt yesterday that Mr Wilson had told a private meeting of the Labour Party in the Commons: "I stand by my undertaking to introduce, and there will be introduced, legislation removing their disqualification."

Mr Charles Bunting, who was chairman of Clay Cross Housing Committee, said: "This is better news. It is a little step forward, but I should like to know when it is intended to introduce this legislation."

Mr Bunting was removed from office last year when the Conservative Government put in a housing commissioner. He added: "I would certainly be prepared to stand for office again if the ban is lifted. Our Labour Party colleagues who took our places know that they are only warming our seats in the council chamber."

Mr David Skinner, another of the former councillors and brother of Dennis Skinner, MP for Bolsover, said: "I'm very cautious about this because I

have seen the Labour Government give promises before. But let me be specific and let Harold invite us to London and tell us."

Mr Skinner said he would be prepared to stand for a seat on North East Derbyshire District Council, which replaced Clay Cross urban council under a reorganisation.

He challenged a denial by Mr Callaghan, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, that he had ever promised the former councillors they would escape a £7,000 surcharge for defying the Housing Finance Act. Mr Callaghan, who made the denial on Monday, is chairman of the Labour Party.

Mr Skinner said: "Callaghan told me and other colleagues at Transport House in January that the Government would honour the Labour conference decision to lift the penalties imposed on us. He made a note of it. It seems they have different shorthand writers there."

"We challenge Callaghan that if he is backsliding on this resolution, to let us have it made public. We insist that the Government remove the disqualification and surcharge in accordance with the [party] conference resolution."

Church music that drives people away

By Our Arts Reporter

Second-rate music played at church services is enough to drive people away, says Mr Lionel Dakers, Director of the Royal School of Church Music. He announced yesterday a comprehensive programme of short courses for amateur organists and choirmasters, choir members, and organists, to raise standards generally.

Showing reporters round the college, to which are affiliated 8,000 churches and schools throughout the world, 1,500 in Britain, Mr Dakers said the courses were also aimed at the kind of situation where it was necessary for "reluctant pianists" to be converted into organists to fill vacancies.

Demand for exceeds supply, he said. "One of the main reasons for the shortage is that people have to be willing to be committed week by week, Sunday by Sunday. One cannot praise enough the people who do it."

The new programme at the school's headquarters, Addington Palace, Surrey, a former country house of Archbishops of Canterbury, also aims at increasing greatly the number of affiliations and bringing in a larger number of non-professional music-makers.

Blood samples 'cooked in police oven'

After a United States Air Force policeman had been arrested on a drink and driving charge, a "cooked" blood sample in a police station oven so that they could not be analysed, it was alleged at Ipswich Crown Court, Suffolk, yesterday.

Master Sergeant John Wood, aged 47, a security policeman at Lakenheath USAF station, pleaded not guilty to conspiring with Police Constable John Hadlow to obstruct the course of justice by interfering with evidence. He also pleaded not guilty to inciting Police Constable Hadlow to obstruct the course of justice.

Mr John Blofield for the prosecution, said Sergeant Wood gave a blood sample at Mildenhall police station after failing a breath test. After being released, he went to Police Constable Hadlow's home at Worthingham, Suffolk. Police Constable Hadlow later placed the two blood samples in a heated oven.

Mr Blofield said: "It will not be contested that the police constable took the samples and put them so that they were quite unfit to be analysed. So there the evidence had gone."

Det Supt Gerald Sharman said that in an interview Sergeant Wood denied tampering with the samples.

Banned man to skipper Icelandic trawler

From Our Correspondent Hull

Skipper David Atkinson, aged 38, who was earning up to £25,000 a year until he was labelled a "bad risk" by a trawler insurance company and banned for three years, after his ship had been wrecked, is to command an Icelandic trawler.

Mr Atkinson, father of five children, of Broadley Avenue, Anlaby, near Hull, was skipper of the *Ian Fleming* (650 tons), when she ran aground in a Norwegian fjord last Christmas and became a total wreck with the loss of three lives. Eighteen men were saved.

The *Ian Fleming* was insured by the *Kingdom Trawlers Mutual Insurance Company*, which insures all British distant water trawlers, refused to insure, for the next three years, any vessel of which Mr Atkinson was in command.

Mr Atkinson said yesterday that he was labelled a bad risk and had earned only £400 so far this year. The only jobs he could get were as second mate of an oil rig, supply ship for a few weeks and on board a North Sea fishing boat for five weeks. The ban still had two years to go. He had accepted an offer by an Icelandic company to command one of its stern-fishing trawlers.

The Department of Trade has ordered a formal public inquiry into the loss of the *Ian Fleming* and it is likely to be held next January. Mr Atkinson said he welcomed the opportunity of defending himself at the inquiry. He said his family would continue to live at Hull and he would return home between voyages.

Polish seaman flown home

A young Polish merchant seaman was flown to Warsaw yesterday after the Home Office had refused him permission to live and work in Britain.

The seaman arrived in Southampton on Saturday in the merchant ship *Batory*, which was due to sail again at midnight. The Home Office said yesterday that he had reported to Southampton police at 5 am on Sunday, saying he had missed his ship.

Cavell protest

A decision by the Dean of Norwich, the Very Rev Alan Webster, to discontinue an annual graveside memorial service for Nurse Edith Cavell from next October is being challenged by local ex-Servicemen's organizations.

Expert questions tests on fingernails

An explosives expert yesterday questioned fingernail tests carried out on Judith Ward, aged 25, who is accused of causing three explosions, including the M52 coach blast in which 12 people died.

The tests were carried out by Dr Frank Skuse, a Home Office scientist, who said swabs taken from under Miss Ward's nails turned pink, indicating the presence of nitroglycerine.

Yesterday, the eighteenth day of the trial at Wakefield Crown Court, West Yorkshire, Mr Bernard Clancy, an expert called by the defence, said 18 substances could give just the same reaction to the nitroglycerine tests. They included shoe polish, furniture polish and wood preservatives.

The court was told that the fingernail tests were carried out when Miss Ward was arrested two days after an explosion at the National

Defence College at Latimer, Buckinghamshire.

Mr Peter Taylor, QC, for the prosecution, said Mr Clancy had made very considerable criticism of evidence without going himself to the scene of the trial or to the explosion or examining any of the debris, or examining swabs. Asked if he thought that scientific and fair, Mr Clancy replied "I do."

Mr Andrew Rankin, QC, for the defence, asked Mr Clancy: "It was implied that you are an expert on safe-crackers and nothing else; is that right?"

Mr Clancy replied: "No, I have had experience in southern Ireland and Northern Ireland with explosions of the terrorist type in the past five years."

Mr Rankin closed the case for the defence and the trial was adjourned until today.

Archaeology report

Tell Abu Hureyra: Stone Age span

Recent excavations at Tell Abu Hureyra in Syria have uncovered an important Neolithic site more than 9,000 years old, succeeded by a Neolithic settlement large enough to be called a town, which had trade contacts with many parts of the Middle East. The period over which the site was occupied spans the transition from an economy based on wild resources to one based on plant and animal husbandry, and the size of the site, the largest of the period known in Syria, suggests that it was a regional centre and that the Neolithic settlement pattern was more complex than had been supposed.

The site lies in the upper Euphrates valley, in the area due to be flooded by the Tabaq dam, and was excavated for two seasons by a team from British and overseas universities under the direction of Mr A. M. T. Moore, of University College, Oxford: the second season of excavation continued throughout the 1973 Arab-Israeli war, with the assistance of the Syrian authorities.

The earliest occupation was found to be Mesolithic in date, and consisted of a series of pits cut into the natural subsoil in the lee of a natural bank. The pits were up to 2.5 metres (8.2 feet) across, and contained occupation debris, including querns and pestles for

grinding seeds for food; adjacent post-holes suggested that they were partially roofed over. More than 1 metre (3.28 feet) of occupation deposit covered the pits, indicating a long occupation.

The upper layers of the deposit were weathered, showing that the site had been deserted for a time. The succeeding Neolithic occupation began in about 7000 BC or slightly earlier, and lasted for 1,000 years. The earliest houses of that period were built below the centre of the later town on the natural surface, and were afterwards buried by 8 metres (26.25 feet) of later deposits. That occupation was acromic, lacking pottery vessels; the houses were large mud-brick structures of probably a single storey and with several rectangular rooms, with walls in one case preserved 1.7 metres (5.57 feet) high with a rectangular portico doorway between two rooms. The floors were of red or black polished plaster, sometimes decorated: one had a bright red sunburst design on a black ground. The buildings were tightly packed, with only narrow alleys between them.

By about 6000 BC the settlement occupied an area 400 by 300 metres (436 by 327 yards), larger than any other known prehistoric site in Syria, and was large enough to be considered a town by the excavators. In the period after 6000 BC

Economic crisis 'should not hinder clean-up'

By a Staff Reporter

Even the severest economic crisis could not interrupt steady progress towards a cleaner environment if people everywhere made an effort, Mr Crosland, Secretary of State for the Environment, told international delegates to the Keep Europe Beautiful conference in London yesterday.

The ultimate responsibility for prevention of pollution and litter must lie with the individual. He continued: "We must save ourselves from the consequences of our own folly, a folly which ranges from the casual act of dropping paper swill in the street to the deliberate act of releasing any waste material into the environment in an uncontrolled way."

"Although possible improvements in the standard of living might have to be deferred, an improvement in the condition of our immediate environment could be achieved by self-help at no cost at all."

The three-day conference, organized by the Keep Britain Tidy Group, will discuss ways of influencing public opinion.

Boy's death after 'The Exorcist' film was natural

A student who had a fit a few hours after taking his girl friend to see the controversial film *The Exorcist*, about the fight by two priests to save a schoolgirl from possession by the devil, died from natural causes, the St Pancras coroner said yesterday.

Dr Douglas Chambers, recording a verdict of death from natural causes on John Power, aged 15, said it appeared that he had been suffering something like epileptic fits since the age of 12.

Dr Hugh Johnson, a pathologist, said by the coroner

whether the film could have set off the fit, replied: "It is possible. It is not unusual that any unusual stimulus, visual, auditory or emotional, could trigger off an epileptic fit. It is well known that the flickering of a television screen may do it quite apart from the content of the programme; in the same way may occur in the cinema."

The boy's father, Mr Michael Power, aged 46, of Chevenor Road, Upper Holloway, London, said his son had been suffering from fits since the age of 12, when he had nearly

drowned in a swimming pool. He had been given pills to control the fits, of which he had had about four or five during the past four years.

Dr Johnson said there was no sign of any anti-epileptic drug in the boy's system.

The coroner, summing up, said: "If there is a moral from this tragedy it is not so much that you shouldn't go to frightening films but that if you are taking treatment for epilepsy you should continue it."

Kendal Lavender, aged 15, said the boy had not seemed

affected or upset by the film when they discussed it afterwards. At one point during the film, she became scared and hid her face and he said: "Don't be silly, there is nothing to be scared of."

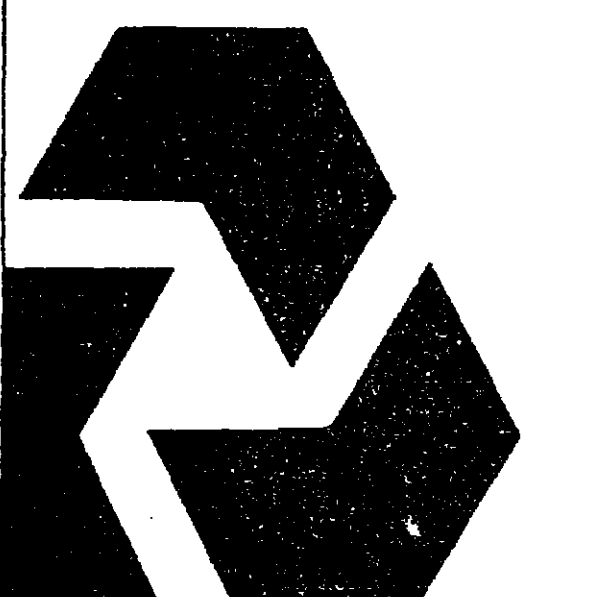
The inquest heard that on returning home that night the boy admitted to his younger brother that he was upset over the film.

After the inquest his father said: "I'm satisfied he died from natural causes, but I would have preferred he had not seen the film."

The night is young. You're fresh out of money.

NatWest could do something about it.

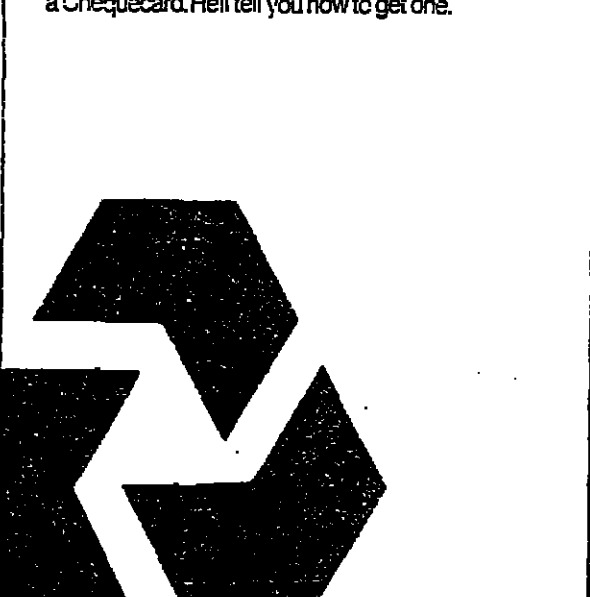
When you have a NatWest Cashcard, you can get £10 at any hour of the day or night. From any of over 300 NatWest cash dispensers. It's unexpectedly useful. Collect a 24 hour Cashcard Service leaflet from your local branch.



Out of petrol. Out of money, too?

NatWest could do something about it.

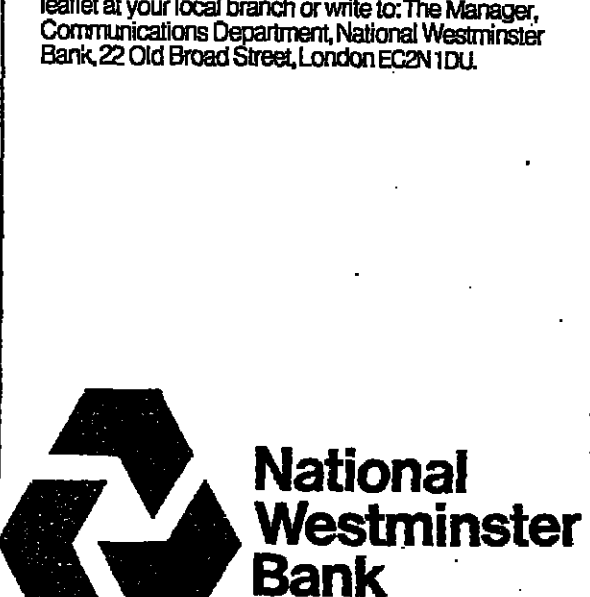
When you have a NatWest Chequecard, you can write a cheque for £30 or less and know that it's guaranteed by NatWest. So does the garage. So you can fill up and be on your way quickly. Ask the manager of your local NatWest branch about a Chequecard. He'll tell you how to get one.



Spending's easy. Saving isn't.

NatWest could do something about it.

Trying to save can be very frustrating. Until you have a NatWest deposit account. You put money in it when you can and NatWest pay you interest on your savings. So you end up with more than you put in. And it's always there for the asking. Get a Deposit Account leaflet at your local branch or write to: The Manager, Communications Department, National Westminster Bank, 22 Old Broad Street, London EC2N 1DU.



Social council 'needed to aid deprived children'

By Penny Symon

A social education council should be established, on the lines of the present Health Education Council, to concern itself with family life, child development and parental rights and responsibilities.

That was suggested by Dr Mia Pringle, director of the National Children's Bureau, at the Save the Children Fund's annual meeting in London yesterday.

Dr Pringle called for greater emphasis on means of preventing emotional and intellectual neglect or deprivation among children and said such a council might hasten prevention. It could deal with questions such as deprivation, delinquency, violence and alienation, as well as with family life.

"It would seek to disseminate information and to influence public opinion in the hope that what is already known would be more widely applied and that an impetus would be

given to a quest for new knowledge," she said. "It would also monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of new approaches and initiatives in promoting social education."

Dr Pringle also suggested that teachers should operate an early warning system to ensure medical, psychological and social care for children.

"If the educational system is to fulfil this integrative professional role, bridging medicine and social work, it needs to become both more outward-looking and more community oriented than it has been hitherto. Teachers could well become the general practitioners of child and family life," Dr Pringle said. "Their knowledge of normal growth and development should enable them to counsel parents and pupils, both formally and informally, and also to operate an early warning system by calling in as consultants the various psychological, medical and social workers."

HOME NEWS

Flying pickets in building strike lose their appeals

Appeals by Eric Tomlinson and Dennis Warren, who led a "flying column" of 308 pickets during the 1972 national building strike, were dismissed by the Court of Appeal yesterday.

Mr Tomlinson, aged 34, of Cheshire View, Wrexham, and Mr Warren, aged 36, of Ty-loch Street, Henllan, Clwyd, father of five children, were convicted last December at Shrewsbury Crown Court of conspiracy to intimidate workers on building sites at Shrewsbury and Telford. Their appeals against sentences of two years and three years respectively were also dismissed.

The two men had been on bail since June pending their appeal. They now return to jail.

Dismissing the appeals against sentence, Lord Widgery, Lord Chief Justice, said the court could find no ground for interfering with them. He was sitting with Lord Justice James and Mr Justice Kerr. His Lordship said bail had been granted, not because there were prospects of the appeals succeeding but because it had seemed unreasonable that they should remain in custody while 1,300 pages of typed foolscap pages of transcript of evidence were obtained for the appeal hearing.

The trial judge, Mr Justice Mals, had taken the view that Mr Tomlinson and Mr Warren

had been the leaders and that deterrent sentences had been called for. The Court of Appeal agreed.

Lord Widgery said the court accepted there had been no repetition of violence on the scale that had been seen at Shrewsbury and Telford either in the building industry or in any other industrial dispute. He added: "We are asked to say that the crisis is passed."

The court had been asked not to return Mr Tomlinson and Mr Warren to prison. The Court had read with care and sympathy a letter from Mrs Warren in which she described how good and gentle her husband was at home.

He continued: "But the great difficulty is that, if it is true, and it may be, that the deterrent effect of the original sentence has contributed to a period of relative peace, this court would be undoing the good work the sentences have done if we decide to set aside the sentences."

"If it is known tomorrow that the Court of Appeal has decreed that these sentences should be reduced or set aside the effect must be to destroy the deterrent effect."

Lord Widgery said the arguments put forward to the court in support of the appeals against sentence would be more relevant in applications for parole.

In brief

20,000 cars to be recalled

About 20,000 Simca 1100 cars, built since July last year, are being called in for checks because a few have been found to have premature wearing of lower front-suspension ball joints, or chafed front brake hoses, (our Morning Correspondent writes).

Owners would be notified by their dealers. Chrysler (United Kingdom) said yesterday. There would be no charge and there had been no accidents.

Register of interest

Essex county councillors are to be invited to provide information for a public register showing details of their own and their spouses' paid employment, ownership of land, companies in which they hold £1,000 shares and tenancies of council property.

Late buses banned

Busmen at Bristol yesterday started a ban on all evening work after a conductor had been attacked. They will halt services every evening at eight o'clock until more protection is promised.

Coin kills dolphin

Sinbad, an eight-year-old dolphin at Woburn safari park, died suddenly yesterday, after a 2p coin thrown by a visitor had lodged in its blow-hole.

Plan to cut beef supply by subsidies

By Hugh Clayton
Agricultural Correspondent

A scheme to reduce supplies of beef throughout the EEC by means of subsidies was announced yesterday. A further announcement about it is expected tomorrow from Mr Peart, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

The scheme provides for wholesalers and cold store operators who agree to hold lots of 75 tons or more for between four and six months to be paid up to 15p a pound depending on the period of storage.

The intention is to remove beef from a glutted market and stimulate livestock prices. The scheme will be put into operation just before the introduction in Britain in December of EEC vouchers for pensioners to buy beef.

But it is unlikely to satisfy the farmers' unions in Britain, which have been pressing for aid to be based on sales of live animals rather than of carcasses. The scheme may be hampered by the heavy demands on slaughterhouses: farmers at present have to wait an average of three weeks to have their cattle slaughtered.

The National Farmers' Union said yesterday that thousands of calves were being sent to knackers and hunt kennels by farmers who could neither afford nor find sufficient winter feed for them. The union is examining the possibility of importing olive pulp for livestock feed.

Turkey trade cut: Mr Colin Cullimore, managing director of the Dewhurst chain of butcher's shops, said yesterday, that the number of fresh turkeys available for the Christmas trade in Britain this year would be about half the 1973 total.

Mr Cullimore said the most likely price range was 35p to 55p a pound. Frozen birds would cost about 32p while his own company would charge 29p for them.

Some birds offered at competitive prices would have been stored from last year, he added. But in general the cost of turkeys this Christmas would not be as high as the cost of production might justify. Smithfield warning: All pigs exhibited at the Royal Smithfield Show in December would have to be slaughtered after the show, the organizers said yesterday.

The Ministry of Agriculture had called for the killing because of the continuing incidence of swine vesicular disease.

Mr John Ryman, chairman of the Royal Smithfield Club Council, said there were record entries for most classes of livestock except cattle. Carcass entries had also reached a record.

"This is remarkable, considering the uncertainty about the future among livestock producers", he said.

Sugar strike threat: About two thousand sugar refinery workers yesterday pledged support for a national three-day strike if the EEC sugar deal proves unsatisfactory.

The workers, at Tate and Lyle's Liverpool factory, were responding to their national committee's call for a strike to coincide with the Labour Party conference next month. The sugar deal is due to be signed on November 18.

Mr Gerry Hughes, chairman of the Liverpool action committee, said that if things did not go well for Britain on that day the workers would have to do something drastic or they would be out of a job.

Scientists turn natural gas to protein

By Roger Vielvoe
Energy Correspondent

Shell scientists working in Britain claim an advance in protein production from natural gas. The company hopes that by the early 1980s it will be able to produce synthetic animal feedstuffs that are competitive with those made from fishmeal and soyabean flour.

Shell says its process will be profitable because it has discovered a direct route for producing single-cell protein, based on mixed bacterial cultures. The discovery was made by a pilot unit at the company's Sitingbourne research centre.

According to Shell, a world shortage of protein-rich materials for animal feeds is likely by 1980, creating an urgent need for alternative supply sources. British Petroleum has pioneered a process for producing protein from crude oil and is building a commercial unit in Sardinia, while ICI has developed another way of producing protein from gas.

Protein from hydrocarbons is becoming recognized as a realistic alternative to traditional fish and vegetable sources, which are not expected to increase sufficiently to meet demand. Protein from hydrocarbons has the added advantage of not being subject to seasonal supply factors.

Initial nutritional and toxicological trials on the protein concentrate for use in animal feedstuffs have been satisfactorily completed, together with assessments of the process and its potential in the animal food market.

Shell has spent nine years and £1m on research, and regards the result as a "breakthrough" because it is now able to produce the protein from natural gas without a series of separate processes.

More than £10m has been budgeted for the next stage of development. The Sitingbourne unit will carry out the bulk of the detailed nutritional and toxicological trials. Some nutritional testing will be undertaken by the Colburn group, a firm of animal health and nutritional specialists, recently acquired by Shell.

Talks have also started with the Dutch authorities for permission to build an integrated process and product development unit at Shell's Amsterdam Laboratories.

The new process is based on isolating and culturing pure strains of methane-oxidizing bacteria and reconstructing them in defined proportions. Mixed microbial cultures are used to ferment dairy products such as yogurt, but their deliberate combination to give a culture with specified and stable performance properties is a new approach.

Construction firm cashier falsified time-sheet

From Our Correspondent
Wigan

A construction company cashier earning £4,000 a year who falsified a time-sheet to give himself an extra £5 had kept his job, Macclesfield magistrates were told at Wigan, Greater Manchester, yesterday.

Mr Kenneth Smith, for the prosecution, said: "Apparently it was the office practice that certain members of staff should receive additional payments by way of showing that payments had been made to non-existent subcontractors."

John Francis O'Loughlin, aged 31, of Milton Crescent, Cheadle, a cashier with C. and K. Construction, Ltd. of Golborne, Lancashire, was fined £50 after admitting falsifying a time-sheet.

Earlier, Mr O'Loughlin appeared with nine building company directors who were facing charges, seven for alleged offences involving tax evasion under the "hump" system, and two for falsifying invoices. Mr O'Loughlin stood down after the prosecution had withdrawn a charge alleging conspiracy to defraud the Inland Revenue by using false time-sheets and issuing false invoices.

Peter Michael Noel Fitzmaurice, aged 28, an office manager, of Woodstock Drive,

Swinton, was remanded on bail of £7,500 until December 3. He was charged with endeavouring to obtain £55,000 from the Inland Revenue by virtue of a forged Inland Revenue form and faced 17 other charges alleging conspiracy to defraud the Inland Revenue and falsifying documents.

The six other men, who faced a total of 20 charges alleging conspiracy to defraud, were each granted bail in the sum of £1,000 and remanded to the same date.

They are Thomas Mallen, aged 36, of Reeddale Gardens, Gildersome; Martin Joseph Scally, aged 29, of Cowper Road; James Patrick O'Connor, aged 36, of Newport View, Reading; Peter Duffy, aged 36, of Eiland Road; Richard Anthony Gannon, aged 36, of Birchfields Avenue, Gildersome; and Thomas Hamer, aged 32, of Allerton Grange Crescent, all Leeds.

The two other men, Timothy Walsh, aged 42, of St Mary's Road, Crumpsall, Manchester, and Timothy Meahan, aged 27, of Acresfield Road, Salford, were each given bail in the sum of £500 to the same date charged with dishonestly falsifying invoices purporting to show that certain work had been carried out for the North Western Gas Board and the Post Office respectively by O'Donnell and Sons, Construction, Ltd.

Financial crisis threatens D'Oyly Carte

The D'Oyly Carte Opera Company is facing financial difficulties as it prepares for its centenary celebrations at a cost of up to £15,000 more than its routine weekly costs of £8,000.

Attempts to get Arts Council grants have failed so far and the company is turning to its capital. A special fund-raising effort is being considered.

If more money is not forthcoming, the company may have to cut down on provincial tours. Mr Frederic Lloyd, its general manager, said at a press conference at the Savoy Hotel, London: "After the centenary we shall have to study to reconsider what the future will be."

He gave the cost of the centenary celebration as "up to £15,000 extra".

The company is to open its celebrations with a record 14-week season of Gilbert and Sullivan at Sadler's Wells, London, on December 17, comprising 103 performances of 11 of the comic operas which from the Savoyard group, which Gilbert and Sullivan wrote for the company, and closing with the traditional "mystery" evening on March 22.

Around Easter, the company will perform at the Savoy Theatre each of the remaining 11 operas in the Gilbert and Sullivan repertoire. During 1975 it plans to tour Manchester, Sunderland, Leeds, Birmingham and Liverpool.

Scots radio and TV 'amateur', survey indicates

From Our Correspondent
Edinburgh

Scottish radio and television programmes tend to be more amateur, less experimental and less controversial than those shown nationally, according to a survey published in Edinburgh yesterday.

Other findings in the survey, carried out for the recently formed Scottish Broadcasting Committee show a demand for less football but more coverage of other sports, more Scottish and world news, less pop music and more investigative reporting. More than half the people interviewed wanted less time devoted to party political broadcasts.

Most news and current affairs programmes were well rated. Nationally networked programmes generally got a higher rating than Scottish produced ones. The survey, which covered about two thousand homes was commissioned by a viewers and listeners group who wanted statistical evidence of their own for debate with the broadcasting authorities. Copies of the survey are to be sent to all broadcasting stations.

Hotel escape

Two guests escaped from a fire at Ingoldisthorpe Manor Hotel at Ingoldisthorpe, Norfolk, yesterday, by making a rope from sheets, lowered from a second-floor window. No one was hurt.

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WEST EUROPE

Berlin main issue at Moscow summit

From Dan van der Vat, Moscow, Oct 29

The Soviet-West German summit got down to serious and detailed discussions today with the Chancellor, Herr Schmidt, taking a firm stance on West Berlin and credit interest rates.

Two thirds of this morning's session involving Mr Brezhnev, the Soviet party leader, Mr Kosygin, the Prime Minister, and Mr Gromyko, the Foreign Minister, were devoted to the Berlin issue. Herr Schmidt, Herr Genscher, his Foreign Minister, and Herr Sahm, the West German ambassador, spoke for Bonn.

The difference between the two sides on West Berlin concerned the degree to which links between West Germany and the city should be able or allowed to develop.

Bonn wants a whole series of agreements between the two governments, which have been under discussion for some months now, to apply to West Berlin as well, a point the Russians are more than reluctant to concede. And if the West Germans are to build nuclear reactors in the Soviet Union in exchange for electricity supplies, as the Russians have proposed, Bonn wants the current to flow through West Berlin to decrease the city's dependence on East Germany for energy supplies. The Russians are not happy about this, either.

Herr Schmidt told his hosts this morning that West Germany would find it difficult to go ahead with the agreements and the reactor deal unless the rest of the remaining session was spent on the question of economic cooperation. In the afternoon the delegations divided, with Herr Schmidt and Mr Kosygin and their officials dealing with economic issues, while Herr Genscher and Mr Gromyko concentrated on bilateral political relations, including the West Berlin issue. Herr Schmidt left his talks this evening for a private session with Mr Brezhnev before going to a ballet performance.

On economic projects, Herr Schmidt underlined for the Russians his Government's policy on financial credits. These were available only at or near market rates, he said, except when it came to credit for Third World countries. This in effect means a gap of 4 per cent between what the Russians would like to pay in interest and what the West Germans are prepared to accept. "We are not a welfare bureau," Herr Schmidt told his hosts.

The Chancellor said there was no question of funds being provided from the Federal budget. But there was plenty of capital available to fund economic deals in the West German market. There was no reason why differences over interest rates should prevent deals being done if, for example, the Russians were prepared to accept higher prices with lower interest rates or vice versa.

Despite the determination of both sides to adhere to their "well-known positions on West Berlin and on interest rates, and some pretty frank talk today, Soviet and West German officials seem cautiously optimistic that the outcome of this summit will be positive.

On Oct 29, Mr Brezhnev failed to attend a luncheon given by Herr Schmidt in his honour today. West German sources said Mrs Viktoria Brezhnev told Herr Schmidt that her husband was fatigued and had decided to rest.—UPI



Tito visit to Denmark: President Tito of Yugoslavia and his wife arrived in Copenhagen yesterday on a state visit. They were accompanied by Mr Dzemal Bijedic, the Prime Minister, and Mr Yazar Mojsov, a Deputy Foreign Minister. They were greeted at the airport by Queen Margrethe, our Copenhagen correspondent writes. The Queen and the President are seen above. In his speech at a banquet given in his honour by the Queen, President Tito

emphasized the successful development of relations between the two countries. He believed that both could further contribute to improving cooperation among all countries on the Continent. President Tito is to have talks with Mr Poul Hartling, the Danish Prime Minister. Developments on Cyprus and in the Middle East and the European Community are to be the main subjects as well as trade and matters concerning Yugoslav workers in Denmark in view of rising unemployment.

Briton defends Bordeaux dealer

From Richard Wigg, Paris, Oct 29

It was the turn of M Lionel Cruse, one of the principal accused among the 18 dealers at the Bordeaux wine scandal trial, to go into the witness box today.

But before he did so a London wine importer had spoken up for him. Mr David Rutherford told the court that in the 70 years his company had been representing the Cruse merchant house in Britain they had "never received a complaint about the Bordeaux wines sent by Cruse".

The judge then asked the British witness the question which now worries the entire Bordeaux wine trade—the effects of the scandal on the sale abroad of good quality Bordeaux.

"Until now there have been no consequences," Mr Rutherford asserted, "for English practice is never to consider a man guilty until he has been proved and sentenced."

Mr Cruse, the president of the company which has been in the Bordeaux wine trade for five generations, has been charged with responsibility for fraudulently allowing wines to undergo treatment forbidden by the law and seeking to hinder Government wine fraud inspectors from carrying out a series of investigations after they became suspicious during the summer of 1973.

How can we be accused of having doctored 35,000 bottles (about 770,000 gallons) of wine on the sole basis of internal documents examined in a disorderly way?" Mr Cruse

asked today. "35,000 bottles represents a quarter of our stocks and would have involved wide-scale complicity among our staff."

The prosecution today asserted that when the inspectors finally got into the Cruse wine cellars they had found some "surprising" labels on the vats of alleged Bordeaux, including "Bordeaux type", or "low quality Meursault" (the name of a white wine from the Burgundy region), or "suitable for Beaujolais in the United States."

Mr Cruse defended his initial refusal to permit the inspection, asserting that this was because it would have caused a week-long stoppage just before the staff summer holidays.

Wine sale, page 17

Paris controversy over plan to sell Pasteur building

From Eleanor Lawrence, Paris, Oct 29

Professor Jacques Monod, the director of the Pasteur Institute, today presented his controversial "plan of renewal" for this world-famous scientific and medical research institute, to its administrative council.

The institute, founded in 1886, is deeply divided over Professor Monod's plan to move, this year, the institute from its historic buildings in the centre of Paris to completely new quarters 10 miles away at Garches. This move, according to Professor Monod, is the only solution to the financial problems which have plagued the institute since the Second World War.

In 1973, the institute had an accumulated deficit of 18m francs (over £1.6m) and Professor Monod calculates that by 1977 the deficit will have risen to around 65m francs (£5.9m). The sale of the valuable site in the centre of Paris would leave the institute with a

surplus of 110m francs (£10m) for reinvestment, even after the new laboratories at Garches had been built. This would allow the institute to remain self-financing and independent of state aid.

Professor Monod is unwilling to accept the additional Government grants that would be necessary to keep the institute viable in its present quarters.

Opposition to the plan comes from many members of the institute's staff, notably from Professor Francois Jacob, the Nobel Prize-winning head of the molecular biology section.

Professor Jacob recently attacked the plan as a last-ditch stand, which would dispose of the institute's last realisable asset and would remove it from the centre of the Parisian medical and scientific world.

Next month, the scheme will be discussed with Government officials, whose approval is needed for the move and within the institute. A final decision is to be announced on December 19.

Information Minister is dismissed in Spain

From Our Own Correspondent, Madrid, Oct 29

Spain's relatively liberal Minister of Information and Tourism was dismissed here today and General Franco applauded a speech condemning liberal democratic systems as "idiotic" and "suicidal".

News of the dismissal of the Minister, Señor Pio Cabanilles, came as the General and the rest of the Cabinet were attending a ceremony commemorating the forty-first anniversary of the Falange in Madrid. There was no immediate official announcement of the dismissal, however.

Sources close to the Government said that the official announcement could be expected after publication of a decree in the official state bulletin.

The sources indicated that Señor Cabanilles had allowed the Spanish press more freedom than any other Information Minister in the 35-year history of the Franco regime. He was replaced by the present Undersecretary of the Interior Ministry, Señor Leon Herrera Esteban.

Señor Herrera, who is 52, was previously the Director-General of the Tourist Office. Señor Cabanilles was the only member of the Cabinet who was not present this morning at the headquarters of the National Movement for the ceremony.

The main speaker was Señor Francisco Labadie Oterin, aged 57. He drew applause from General Franco and the 100 other people present when he said: "The formation of political parties of liberal inspiration must be avoided at all costs."

There are reasons to believe, according to well-informed sources, that several other ministers may lose their jobs.

French TV journalists fight job cuts

From Our Own Correspondent, Paris, Oct 29

The break up of the French state television and radio network ORTF has now run into deep trouble with staff 25,000. Hundreds of jobs are affected by the reorganization. A 48-hour strike was started today by journalists and other broadcasting staff. This brought back the familiar skeleton programmes of much-shown films and canned music to replace the big football matches due to be broadcast tonight.

Some 500 ORTF journalists whose jobs are threatened by the reorganization sense they are not battling alone. An employment agency has seriously disrupted the French labour market.

Their additional suspicion that the ORTF reforms will bring growing commercialization to French broadcasting has a smaller theme to the 41-year postmen's strike over the rumoured denationalization of some of its services.

Today's strike was called to compel the Government to negotiate over the consequences of the break up, which it has completely refused to undo until, according to M Edouard Gubert, general secretary of the ORTF journalists' group.

He claimed at a press conference that 80 per cent of the people called out had responded. The strikers who include members of the ORTF Executive Union, are also protesting against the scheduled closing down from the new year of foreign service short-wave broadcasting.

The ORTF journalists' unions have said that various stoppages will continue on the network after the two-day strike in order to defend employment and to better the severance terms of journalists forced to retire.

Tomorrow, the French National Union of Journalists (SNJ) is launching a "national day of action" to protest against the wider threats to journalists' jobs—10 per cent of French journalists, according to the SNJ are at present unemployed—and to "the liberty of information".

Stoppages are to be held in many newspapers. Among French journalists has been heightened this week with the dismissal of M Maurice Siegel, the director-general of the French commercial radio station Europe No 1, on the orders of M Denis Eudoux, the Government dele-

gated general of information. The Government has a 37 per cent holding in Europe No 1. The deputy director and three other leading staff broadcasters have resigned in sympathy. The mood of French radio journalists emerged even more clearly when a general meeting of Europe No 1 staff voted unanimously to demand guarantees of the company's management concerning the freedom of staff journalists to prepare news bulletins and commentaries. M Edouard Mougeotte, ordered to replace M Siegel, has made his acceptance of the post conditional on the acceptance of the staff demands.

At the press conference today the ORTF strikers said that pressure by Government officials on the state network was far more serious than the situation at Europe No 1. French public opinion must understand that the Government's refusal to give new jobs to ORTF staff was partly designed to permit the recruiting of new staff more amenable to the present Government's information policies.

The strikers this afternoon went to the National Assembly to see Gaullist, Socialist, and Communist deputies in an effort to point out in the politicians' interest that news programmes should reflect all political views.

Signor Moro to try forming Cabinet

From Peter Nichols, Rome, Oct 29

Signor Aldo Moro, the Foreign Minister in the outgoing Italian administration, tonight accepted President Leone's invitation to try to give the country a government.

Signor Moro, aged 58, has been Prime Minister three times, and accepted the mandate with reserve. He was chosen by President Leone after the failure of Senator Amintore Fanfani, the Secretary of the Christian Democratic Party, to put together a new centre-left coalition.

For years the two men were regarded as the party's most powerful rivals despite the fact that a dozen years ago they were instrumental together in shaping the centre-left policy of alliance between the Christian Democrats and the Socialists.

In the meantime, Signor Moro has remained convinced of the necessity for keeping the alignment alive. He refused to enter another type of coalition two years ago—an unusual abiding by principles in the current Italian political scene.

In the course of these two years, he has loyally supported the party secretary despite their differences. He remains the most authoritative figure on the Christian

Democratic left and should be in the best position of any prominent figure in the main governing party to reestablish an understanding with the Socialists even if he may not succeed in reviving the full four-party coalition which resigned on October 3.

Rome, Oct 29.—Signor Moro told reporters that he would consult all political parties but would look for government partners only among the four parties of the centre-left. This excluded the Communists, Italy's second largest party.

He warned his fellow countrymen that the revival of the economy would impose heavy burdens on everybody.—AP

OVERSEAS

Syrians' anxiety to weld Arab 'front line' into joint fighting force prolongs Rabat summit

From Edward Mortimer, Rabat, Oct 29

The Arab summit conference continued here today in an atmosphere of mid-anti-climax after last night's momentous decision of affirming the right of the Palestine Liberation Organization to set up an independent state in any liberated Palestinian territory.

After being repeatedly postponed throughout the day, the formal closing session began 12 hours late at 8.50 pm in the Hilton hotel, with King Hassan of Morocco, the host to the summit, presiding.

Inevitably, the delay gave rise to rumours that the Jordanian-PLO dispute had been revived and that King Hussein was threatening to refuse to sign the resolution. But these rumours were not supported by any reliable source. It appears rather that the conference's time was taken up with the numerous other points on the agenda which had been hitherto neglected.

Confirmation of this could be seen in the departure of some heads of state who had urgent business in their own countries. Notably, the Lebanese, whose diemne of Algeria, who is preparing to receive most of his fellow heads of state in Algiers on Friday for the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the Algerian rebellion against the French.

The main topics of today are believed to have concerned the prosecution of the conflict with Israel—made all the more urgent by last night's decision to support the PLO's demand for a complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied territories.

Already at the Foreign

Ministry's conference last week the Syrians had presented a working paper drawing pessimistic conclusions from the results of the Kissinger experiment so far, and arguing that the Arabs must prepare seriously for a renewal of the war.

The Syrians are undoubtedly worried at the idea of facing Israel's military might alone, and anxious to weld the "confrontation forces" into a unitary front for both military and diplomatic purposes. Although their support for the PLO is perhaps more wholehearted than Egypt's, they are clearly not wholly happy about the results of last night's meeting.

They remain suspicious that President Sadat will make some kind of separate deal with Israel in Sinai, and they are anxious lest their military and diplomatic flank be exposed by a Jordanian withdrawal from the "confrontation forces".

Their argument is that even if Jordan no longer has any claim to any of the occupied territory it must still be involved in the conflict because of its long frontier with Israel, as a kind of base or springboard for the recovery of occupied Palestinian territory.

It is perhaps significant that they do not apply the same argument to Lebanon, whose frontier is with pre-1967 Israel and not with the territories from Israel should withdraw under Resolution 242.

What the Syrians would have liked, apparently, was a formal statement linking themselves with Egypt, Jordan and the PLO for both military and diplomatic purposes. This would have included a joint delegation for the Geneva conference or at least a

joint committee to coordinate the Syrians had presented a working paper drawing pessimistic conclusions from the results of the Kissinger experiment so far, and arguing that the Arabs must prepare seriously for a renewal of the war.

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What the Syrians would have liked, apparently, was a formal statement linking themselves with Egypt, Jordan and the PLO for both military and diplomatic purposes. This would have included a joint delegation for the Geneva conference or at least a

stone of the proposed negotiations. Even if Mr Rabin wishes to modify his tough line against the PLO, he has little room for manoeuvre as he has just completed negotiations for bringing the National Religious Party (NRP) into his Government.

One of the stumbling blocks in his bargaining with the religious leaders has been their reluctance to accept Cabinet discipline over future decisions on the Jordan West Bank. The end of the NRP is certain to lead to a new Government's line against any concessions.

The new status of the PLO may also show the bitter debates among Israelis about how much of the West Bank should be returned are academic. It is difficult to envisage Mr Arafat, accepting Israeli troops stationed along the Jordan

Israel doubts on future of peace talks

From Eric Marsden, Jerusalem, Oct 29

Israel's official reaction to the decision at the Rabat Arab summit in favour of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) will be given in a statement to the Knesset tomorrow by the Prime Minister, Mr Menachem Begin.

Mr Begin is expected to denounce it as a severe setback to Middle East peace hopes and to reiterate that Israel will not negotiate with PLO representatives or take part in any talks aimed at setting up a third state between Jordan and Israel.

Doubts are being expressed over whether Mr Kissinger, the American Secretary of State, will feel there is any point in going ahead with his planned visit to the Middle East early next month.

Longer-run, both Israelis and Arabs believe the Rabat decision has increased the danger of another war, though this has not prevented most Arabs from welcoming it. Jerusalem Arabic newspapers kept their presses open late last night and printed leading articles praising the Arab solidarity for saving Arab solidarity.

Israel evening newspapers and radio bulletins have quoted the view of Mr Aharon Yari, the Information Minister, in Washington that Rabat puts an end to the prospect of peace talks in Geneva.

It is being pointed out that the attendance of PLO representatives at Geneva is not within the terms of reference of the peace conference and that Mr Yasir Arafat, the PLO leader, and his colleagues have persistently rejected United Nations Security Council Resolution 242 which is the key

Prelate denies gun running for Arab guerrillas

From Our Own Correspondent, Jerusalem, Oct 29

Archbishop Hilarion Capucci, of the Greek Catholic church, today denied the charge that he was a gunrunner for the Al Fatah guerrilla organization. He told the Jerusalem district court that he was not guilty of any offence but he would not defend himself because he was a priest.

He added: "No Israel court can have jurisdiction here. My conscience is clear. I am being persecuted because of my struggle for the rights of the Palestinians." He refused to take the oath or give formal testimony.

In contrast with his emotional behaviour last week, which caused the court to adjourn its sittings, the archbishop spoke calmly, standing to address the court and holding his silver-topped staff of office. At one point the court president, Judge Miriam Bat-Porat, asked him not to make a political statement but to confine himself to the charges against him; but the rebuke did not unduly upset Mr Capucci.

His lawyer, Mr Aziz Shehadeh, said that in view of the archbishop's decision, no defence witnesses would be called. This is expected to bring the trial to an early end in the next day or so.

Mr Capucci is charged on three counts—performing services for an illegal organization, Al Fatah, carrying and possessing arms illegally, and maintaining contact with a foreign agent. He was arrested in Jerusalem on August 8 when his official car was found to have arms concealed in its bodywork.

The state prosecutor, Mr Gabriel Bach, began his summary today, referring to the two confessions made by the archbishop. Mr Capucci has admitted that he made a first confession against a promise that he would be released and that an Israel security agent threatened to murder him if he withdrew it and did not make a second confession. This he did during a secret session of the court.

One of the key prosecution witnesses, Mr Zuhayr Malabi, was declared a hostile witness at an earlier session after he would not testify in favour of the police, which identified weapons found in the archbishop's car as having been used in sabotage attacks.

Three terrorists killed

Tel Aviv, Oct 29.—Israel security forces today killed three Palestinian guerrillas after they had crossed the Lebanese border.

The commandos were caught in an ambush set up while Israel forces were conducting one of their biggest anti-guerrilla operations in northern Israel.

S Africa lays terms for police removal from Rhodesia

From Our Own Correspondent, Cape Town, Oct 29

South Africa would be prepared to withdraw its police units from Rhodesia if Zambia agreed to freeze the activities of the guerrillas attacking Rhodesia from within its borders, according to South African Government sources.

This is regarded in Cape Town as one of the key elements in the apparent détente between the Zambian and South African governments.

Government sources point out that the reason for the presence of South African security forces inside Rhodesia was always that they were to stop guerrillas from advancing on South Africa and not merely to defend Rhodesia. It follows that if President Kaunda of Zambia insisted on his country's territory was not being used for this purpose, there would be nothing to stop South Africa from withdrawing its police units.

The belief in political circles in Cape Town is that the prospect of this will be used by both sides to encourage a constitutional settlement. Zambia would clearly insist on the participation of both nationalist movements, the Zimbabwe African People's Union (Zapu) and the Zimbabwe African National Union (Zanu), in any settlement conference. The South African Government is thought to have advised the Rhodesian Government that it must make important concessions if it hopes to retain any initiative.

Our Salisbury Correspondent writes: Sir Roy Welensky, the former Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, said today that he was "deeply encouraged" by recent policy statements by President Kaunda and Mr Vorster, the South African Prime Minister, that a peaceful settlement of the problems that face Rhodesia because it is undeniable that the Anglo-Rhodesian dispute is one of the major stumbling blocks in the way of at least some of the sub-continent's problems.

Both Mr Vorster and President Kaunda had called on all people to use their influence to bring about a peaceful settlement. "In these circumstances it is beyond the wit of Rhodesians—black and white—to have a conference within this country and with a neutral chairman."

Mr Vorster's support of Mr Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, in his view that representatives of both Zanu and Zapu should not be allowed to attend any settlement conference, and other black interests were quite capable of representing the black population.

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Battle to avoid confrontation at UN

From Peter Strafford, New York, Oct 29

Efforts were under way at the United Nations today to prevent a confrontation between the Africans and the three western powers, the United States, Britain and France, over the expulsion of South Africa.

This would be done by withdrawing the draft resolution already tabled by the three African members of the Security Council, which calls for expulsion. It would be replaced by another resolution that would not call for immediate expulsion but would be designed to bring pressure on South Africa to change.

It still remained to be seen whether this switch would be acceptable to the Africans as a whole. But some Africans appeared ready to accept the view that this was a more

Mr Ford appoints new energy team

From Frank Vogl, US Economics Correspondent, Washington, Oct 29

President Ford stated today that the Administration will continue to pursue tight fiscal policies and that it is willing to alter its economic programme if new developments justify a change.

The President announced at an impromptu White House press conference that a new energy policy team has been appointed and that the chief of the federal energy administration, Mr John Sawhill, has been replaced.

He noted, however, that he had no specific plans to call for the resignation of any other Cabinet officers and that Mr Sawhill would be offered "a first rate" position in the Government.

Mr Ford said the budget for the fiscal year 1976, which starts on July 1 next year, will be a tight budget, a very tight budget. He is facing mounting criticism for his tight budget policies as the recession deepens in the United States. He said today that the Administration is concerned about the rise in unemployment "and we want to do something about it."

He added that the 31-piece package of legislation that recently passed Congress was "fine tuned" to the dual problems of the inflation and the slump and that now "the Congress must act on it."

Mr Ford said he believed his new energy team could produce a cut of one million barrels of oil a day in United States imports, but in the event of it not succeeding, he would be prepared to consider tough measures.

Rumours have been circulating for two weeks that Mr Sawhill would be forced out of office after a clash with the President over mandatory action to reduce oil consumption. Mr Sawhill has expressed grave doubts about the prospect of voluntary action being effective.

The President announced two weeks ago that Mr Rogers Morton, the Secretary of the Interior, would head a new National Energy Council. Today he said that Mr Sawhill's departure reflected Mr Morton's desire to create his own energy policy team.

Appointed as administrator of the federal energy administration, Mr Sawhill was a former Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Maritime Affairs. Head of a new agency, the Energy Research and Development Administration, which will replace the Atomic Energy Commission, is Dr Robert Seamans.

The President said the AEC's Mr Denis Lee Ray, to become an Assistant Secretary of State.

TIME

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Soviet-American Trade: a growing relationship
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This week in Time on sale now

[illegible]

EDUCATION, October 29, 1974

WHITIGent of social Socact essential in against inflation

A SCHOLARSHIP
member, 1975, to a
MUSIC. (Preference
orchestral instrument
of fees and free music)

Candidates will appear on the open-ability on Tuesday night, 11.30, at the
reach an acceptance of the award.
The award is open to all members of
a candidate to forward with pleasure
Examination. As to Bermuda, Bar-
September, 1975, and to the meeting
between 13 and 15, and to the meeting
to the Secretary of the award.

Apply to Government to the inter-
national to solve the world-
CLOSING of inflation and will
full part in international
diseases and the problems
d by higher oil prices. They
continue the policy of
strengthening the United Nations,
agencies and other international
institutions dedicated to the peace.

W settlement of disputes, the rule
of law and the improvement of the
Bosnia deal with world problems, they
last attach high importance to the
Commonwealth association.

My Government will energetically
continue the reorganisation of the
terms of the United Kingdom's
membership of the European Eco-
nomic Community. Within the next
months the British people will be
given the opportunity to decide
whether, in the light of the
come of the negotiations, this
country should retain its member-
ship.

My Government recognize the eco-
nomic problems confronting devel-
oping countries, and will seek to
increase the provision of aid. They
will promote international efforts
to establish a more liberal pattern
of trade.

My ministers will continue to sup-
port the search for a just and
lasting peace in the Middle East
and to work for a satisfactory solu-
tion to the problem of Cyprus.
My Government will oppose racial
discrimination at home and
abroad. In Rhodesia, they will
agree to no settlement which is not
supported by the African people of
that country.

My Government will continue to
give full support to the main-
tenance of the North Atlantic
Alliance. They will regard the
North Atlantic Treaty Organization
as an instrument of peace and
of defence. In consultation with
their allies and in the light of a
searching review of our defence
commitment and forces they will
ensure the maintenance of a
modern and effective defence system
while reducing its cost as a
major priority of our national
resources.

My ministers will support the
policy of defence between East and
West. They will continue to give
full part in international efforts to
achieve general disarmament and
prevent the spread of nuclear
weapons. They will continue to
fully in the negotiations for force
reductions in central Europe and
in the conference on security and
cooperation in Europe.

My ministers will continue to work
for a political solution in Northern
Ireland. The proposed constitu-
tion of the Republic of Ireland
means by which those elected in it
can consider what provision for
the government of Northern Ire-
land. It is likely to be a major
widespread acceptance throughout
the community; any solution must
be to work, provide for some
form of constitutional arrangement
participation by both communities
in the direction of affairs in Northern
Ireland. My ministers will con-
tinue to act decisively against
terrorism and lawlessness. They
attach particular importance to
cooperation with the Government
of the Republic of Ireland in the
field of security and in other mat-
ters of mutual interest.

Members of the House of
Commons estimates for the public
service will be made available to
the House of Commons, at home, my
Government, in view of the gravity
of the economic situation, will
its most urgent task the fulfilment
of the social contract as an
essential element in its strategy for
curbing inflation, reducing the
balance of payments deficit, encour-
aging industrial investment, main-
taining employment, particularly
in the construction and building
and promoting social and economic
justice.

The use of subsidies to keep down
prices of foodstuffs will be main-
tained. Further measures for the
protection of consumers will be
brought forward.

My ministers will pursue their aim
of achieving a fair redistribution of
income and wealth. A measure will
be brought forward to increase the
production of tax on capital
transfers. My ministers will pro-

posed the establishment of a select
committee to examine the form
which a wealth tax might take.
Measures will be placed before you
to amend the Trade Union and
Labour Relations Act, 1974, and to
establish the Conciliation and
Arbitration Service on a statutory
basis and to protect and improve
working conditions generally. Propo-
sals will be brought forward to
tackle the abuses of the lump sum
step towards creating a stable
workforce in the construction in-
dustry. My ministers will publish
proposals to ensure comprehensive
safeguards for employment in the
dock.

My Government attach major im-
portance to a general improvement in
social security benefits in the
interests of social justice. Meas-
ures will be introduced to in-
crease existing social security
benefits, including family
allowance, to make additional
provision for the disabled; to pay a
Christmas bonus; and to set up a
new earnings-related pension
scheme.

Within available resources, my
Government will continue to main-
tain the quality of the National
Health Service and, following con-
sultations, will introduce proposals
on democracy in the service.
My Government will ensure that
the law will continue to give priority
to areas of greatest need and to
children with special difficulties.
Particular attention will be given
to the development of a fully com-
prehensive system of secondary
education, to nursery education.
A Bill will be introduced to
provide public lending rights for
authors.

My ministers will energetically
pursue their policies for encourag-
ing local authorities and housing
associations to provide more
homes to rent and to develop more
programmes for improving existing
homes, particularly in the areas of
greatest stress. They will take
action to secure a stable and ade-
quate flow of mortgages. Bills will
be laid before you to reform the
law relating to rents and housing
in Scotland, England and Wales
and in Scotland.

Legislation will be introduced to
enable land required for develop-
ment to be taken into community
ownership and to tax realizations
of development value.
My ministers recognize the value
of the nation of owning and man-
aging food production economically
and efficiently, and will continue
their discussions with the farming
industry to this end.

My Government will continue to
pursue a comprehensive energy
policy which makes the fullest eco-
nomic use of United Kingdom coal,
oil, natural gas and experience in
nuclear technology, and to en-
courage energy conservation.
Legislation will be introduced to
enable the nationalized industries
to establish a British National Oil Corporation
with rights to participate in this
sector. It will be the duty of the
community to receive a fair share of
the profits; and to provide for the
acquisition of oil sites in Scotland.
My ministers will continue to en-
courage the development of nuclear
power and the use of nuclear energy
in the public and private sectors of
industry. For this purpose legisla-
tion will be introduced to provide
for the establishment of planning
agreements and a National Enter-
prise Board; and to enable the
nationalized industries to be
brought into public ownership.
Legislation will be brought before
you to amend the law of ending sex
discrimination.

A Bill will be introduced to reform
the law relating to the adoption
of children and fostering of
children.
Measures will be introduced to im-
prove the law and the administra-
tion of justice.
An early opportunity will be given
for you to consider whether your
policy should be broadened to
other measures will be laid before
you.

My Government will continue to
believe that the Government, in-
tending and building upon the pro-
mises made in the Queen's Speech,
will succeed in performing that
task. (Loud cheers.)

My ROBIN COOK (Edinburgh, Central, Lab.) seconding the
motion, said that the Government
promise in the Speech that urgent
preparations would be made for
the election of a new Parliament.
He also welcomed the statement by
the Scottish Conservative Party
that they no longer opposed this in-
itiative. He said that the Govern-
ment had agreed that this measure should
be given the priority it deserved.

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The Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh and followed by Princess Anne and Captain Mark Phillips, walking up the Norman Porch stairs of the Palace of Westminster before the state opening of Parliament yesterday.

Mr Heath condemns proposals as irrelevant to present crisis

House of Commons

MR HEATH (Bexley, Sidcup, C), opening the debate on the
Address in reply to the Queen's
Speech, said the whole House
would wish to offer sympathy to
the Minister of State for Sport and
Recreation, Mr Howell, for the
dastardly attack on his wife and
family and to congratulate them on
their escape.

Those in public life all knew
that faced risks and hazards. These
were not always political, but sen-
sible and cowardly attacks of the
latest kind which aroused horror
and anger in the nation, as had the
monstrous attack on the soldiers'
club in Ulster. He expressed sym-
pathy with relatives of those killed
from damage to the nation and
recovery speedily.

This (he said) is the price which
our forces pay in the fight against
the most ruthless guerrilla forces
in the world. The Government must
see to it that the nation is not
seen. It emphasizes the importance
of the paragraph of the Speech
which stressed the Government's
determination to be ready to fight
terrorism and lawlessness.

Seldom had he, however, read a
Queen's Speech more difficult to
understand. Some words seemed to
have been used to conceal rather
than to explain Government policy.
He hoped Mr Wilson would say
from the Government's real inten-
tions were, particularly on energy,
education, and defence. Or did
the words on these matters conceal
differences in the Government?

Air of unreality

The election had been fought by
all parties on the basis of the
nation's greatest crisis since 1945.
Nobody would think so.

There is the continued determi-
nation by the Government to deal
with the crisis. Indeed there is an
air of unreality in much of the
Speech. Apart from a passing
reference to the gravity of the
economic situation there is nothing
to bring home to the people the
nature of the problems we face
or to show that the Government
have the determination to grapple
with them.

Indeed, the Speech showed that
the reverse was the case because
the measures proposed were
irrelevant under present cir-
cumstances. Action on many of them
would be positively damaging.

During the election Mr Wilson
made a promise of a new mini-
ster to deal with the problem.
He had talked of the grave
national crisis and of the need for
opponents for discussing it in full
because he had moved on to a
new phase of the peace and
quiet in the country without specifying

the price which would have to be
paid for it if he could get it.
Mr Wilson had fought on a
platform of peace and quiet and
"peace and quiet" must have had a hollow
ring to the people of Scotland in
the past two or three weeks. (Loud
cheers.) Transport had been at a
standstill and there was a wage
settlement which, if accepted,
would increase the inflation by 25
percent and put many firms out
of business. Garbage had been
piled high in the streets and a
million tons of raw sewage dis-
charged into the Clyde daily, ruin-
ing years of work against pollu-
tion.

The promise of peace and quiet
had been broken. The Government
would go down in history as
"Mr. 4.4 Per Cent" (Loud protests.)
How Mr Heath must regret pro-
ducing that figure. It had demoralized
credibility. Inflation was nearer 20
percent.

The Government should produce
the figures for the figures for the
year, one could not see
any alternative to a massive rise in
prices during the coming year.

Mr Wilson had said that the
Government were ready to grapple
with the problems.
He welcomed Mr Wilson's con-
viction that the Government must
achieve a new balance. All that
was the unity Mr Wilson was now
asking for a reality or just a rhe-
torical phrase? This could be
judged from the speech which he
gave to the House of Commons. The
Government and Labour Party
were not prepared to put on one
side, even temporarily, any single
aspect of the national crisis.

They were going to nationalize
shipbuilding, the aircraft industry,
oil, and land. There was no
doubt that the Government had
produced serious consequences for
agriculture.

There was nothing in the Speech
to bring any comfort to industry or
agriculture. For industry there was
nationalization, state intervention;
further nationalization; new capital
concessions on labour relations.

There was nothing about action
to restore company liquidity;
nothing about company profitability;
nothing about allowing industry to
have the resources to save them-
selves.

Investment
The Government were relying on
the social contract to help in-
dustry. How would it help? The
cash to invest nor the profitability
which would make it justifi-
able. How would it maintain em-
ployment when firms were
squeezed between rigid price con-
trols and a currency that was
losing value?

How could the social contract
reduce the balance of payments
deficit when firms lacked the
resources to invest? The Govern-
ment required to re-formulate their
attitude and policies towards British
industry. It was not to succeed
and serve the nation.

Bogus figure

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The Speech could be judged on
its ability to inspire confidence
overseas. Britain would be judged
by its allies on the maintenance of
its defence forces and what the
defence cuts would be.

There was a great deal of smoke
in the air. (Loud protests.)
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its defence forces and what the
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Mr Wilson rules out prospect of general rise in living standards

MR HAROLD WILSON, Prime
Minister (Huyton, Lab.), said he
could identify himself with Mr
Heath's expression of sympathy to
Mr Denis Howell and his family.

The Leader of the House (Mr
Short) was giving urgent consid-
eration to the appointment and re-
appointment of select committees
and looking at the possibility of
enlarging the scope of the Welsh
Grand Committee by giving them
power to consider the principles of
Baird relating exclusively to Wales,
and bringing them in line with the
Scottish Grand Committee.

The Government were putting
before the House a full legislative
programme for this session. Any
reform of radical government
faced the major limitations in car-
rying out its programme of public
expenditure and legislative time.

The economic proposals (he
said) which dominated the centre
part of the Queen's Speech,
together with proposals for greater
social justice, are of direct rela-
tion to the nation's overriding
priority of fighting inflation.

The gravity of the crisis under-
lined the need for measures for
the nation's economic recovery.
The Government were consistently
following the manifesto put before the people in
February and updated earlier this
month.

We shall (he said) press ahead
with the fulfilment of the pledges
we made.

The British people had recog-
nized in the recent election that
the Labour Government had made
pledges it made to the people when
seeking a mandate from them.

Budget proposals

The economic crisis Britain
faced was the gravest since the
war; that had not been questioned
by anyone. For over a year Britain
had been facing a crisis, and he
was repeatedly emphasizing this
during the election campaign.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer
(Mr Healey) would be presenting
the Budget in the House of Com-
mons. These were foreboding in July.
They would be directed to dealing
with specific problems which had
been carried over from the last
Government.

Since the March Budget, including
liquidity and cash for industry.
The Queen's Speech gave a high
degree of priority to housing, in-
cluding further help for encourag-
ing local authorities and housing
associations to provide homes to
rent and to develop more pro-
grammes for improving existing
homes, as well as to secure a
continuing, adequate, and stable
flow of mortgages at the lowest
possible rate of interest in the eco-
nomic circumstances.

During the election he had gone
out of his way to pay tribute to the
Liberal Party. It was a tribute to
the Government of 1966 which he
proclaimed across the country that
God gave the land to the people.
He prayed that their successors
would not let their last youth and
march united towards the grave
of 70 years ago. (Laughter.)

If God gave the land to the
people, he gave the oceans to the
people and the treasures
beneath the oceans. During the
election he had found nothing
to say about the oceans and the
treasures beneath the oceans. He
had found it popular and they wanted
one.

Mr MONRO (Dumfries, C), con-
tinuing the debate, said the Gov-
ernment had shown little interest
in what was happening in Scotland.
There was no hope that there
would be any improvement in
relation to the road build-
ing strike, but the other issues
must not be clouded.

MR FORD (Bradford, North, Lab.) said that power sharing
in Northern Ireland was a chimera.
It could not possibly happen, given
the wishes and views of the people
of Northern Ireland. There were
two different peoples living in
Ulster and they were irreconcilable.

MR PAUL DEAN (Somerset, North, C) said that the Govern-
ment were the symptoms and not
the causes of their difficulties.
Deeper, moral problems lay behind
them. One was lack of confidence
in the people. The decline in re-
sponse to the Government's call
were in danger of becoming ob-
sessed with their weaknesses
that they were blind to their
strengths.

MR BLENKINSOP (Somerset, South, Lab.) said that power was
not being shared in Northern Ire-
land. It was not being shared in
the rest of the country either.
He also hoped that in efficient
use of energy, particularly oil
resources, Britain would lead the
way to a fresh examination as a
precursor to a vigorous campaign
for measures for real
social justice.

MR MAXWELL-HYSLOP (Tiverton, C) said the Govern-
ment had incompetently promised
discussions with the farming in-
dustry in the Queen's Speech.

What was needed was an im-
mediate floor in the beef market and
a cash injection into the sheep
farmers could buy fodder to last
the winter.

There was a slaughterhouse, there
was a three week waiting list for
farmers who could not afford to
destroy their animals were having
to destroy them.

MR GOODHEW (St Albans, C)
said the Labour Party were run-
ning close to being the friend of
the farmer.

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that they were blind to their
strengths.

MR BLENKINSOP (Somerset, South, Lab.) said that power was
not being shared in Northern Ire-
land. It was not being shared in
the rest of the country either.
He also hoped that in efficient
use of energy, particularly oil
resources, Britain would lead the
way to a fresh examination as a
precursor to a vigorous campaign
for measures for real
social justice.

MR MAXWELL-HYSLOP (Tiverton, C) said the Govern-
ment had incompetently promised
discussions with the farming in-
dustry in the Queen's Speech.

What was needed was an im-
mediate floor in the beef market and
a cash injection into the sheep
farmers could buy fodder to last
the winter.

There was a slaughterhouse, there
was a three week waiting list for
farmers who could not afford to
destroy their animals were having
to destroy them.

MR GOODHEW (St Albans, C)
said the Labour Party were run-
ning close to being the friend of
the farmer.

MR PARKER (Barking, Dagen-
ham, Lab.) said that power sharing
in Northern Ireland was a chimera.
It could not possibly happen, given
the wishes and views of the people
of Northern Ireland. There were
two different peoples living in
Ulster and they were irreconcilable.

But they would never for one
moment begin to tell the country
what they would put in their
contract. Mr Heath told the
country he would like a voluntary
agreement with the unions in 1972.
But he was never prepared to make
any change in his economic an-
nouncements as would make it
possible.

Perhaps Mr Heath would tell
the House what he would like to
see in the social contract. But it
was not the Government's business
to what the Government were
doing? Had they got the elbow
which would enable the TUC to
give instructions to individual
unions? What was their secret for
goals?

One would not get success by the
Conservatives' current policy. The
involved the arrest of the five
leading trade unionists. It was
not a success. Surely they were all
agreed that it could only be done
in a democracy by leadership
within the unions. By understand-
ing and by satisfying people who
might for the moment be—
whatever reason—blinded by their
long-term interests. It is not
paranoia to believe that they
believed their short-term in-
terests might be.

In this situation there was a
need for any general increase in
living standards. If any section
whoever they might be, tried to
take back money from the nation,
there was bound to be less for everyone
else. This was a time for earning
money, not making it.

It was not a success. Surely they were all
agreed that it could only be done
in a democracy by leadership
within the unions. By understand-
ing and by satisfying people who
might for the moment be—
whatever reason—blinded by their
long-term interests. It is not
paranoia to believe that they
believed their short-term in-
terests might be.

The Secretary of State for
Energy would be putting before
the Commons a Bill to implement
the further steps to control ex-
ploitation announced in the White
Paper and to establish the British
National Oil Corporation, with
rights to participate in production
licences.

He would also be putting before
the Commons a Bill to allow the
Government to subsidize the con-
struction of oil production platform.
That was part of the Government's
policy to encourage the develop-
ment of offshore oil and gas
resources.

The Government would intro-
duce a Bill to establish a Scottish
Development Agency whose pri-
mary task would be to promote
economic development in Scot-
land through the regeneration of its
industrial structure. They would in-
troduce a Bill to establish a Welsh
Development Agency whose pri-
mary task would be to promote
economic development in Wales
through the regeneration of its
industrial structure.

The Government proposed
greater participation by people in
the decisions which affected
them. The Government had con-
firmed the decision following the
White Paper to implement a
programme of devolution in
Scotland and Wales.

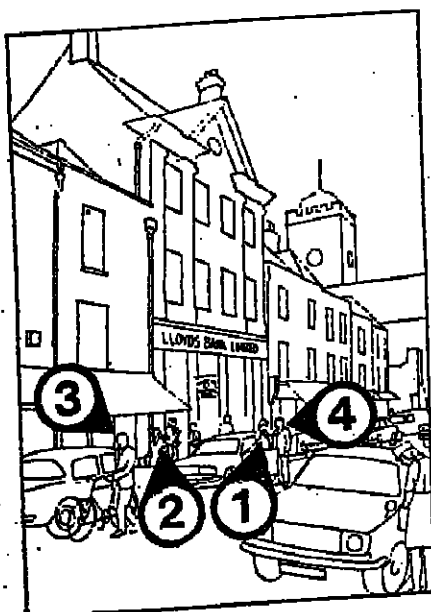
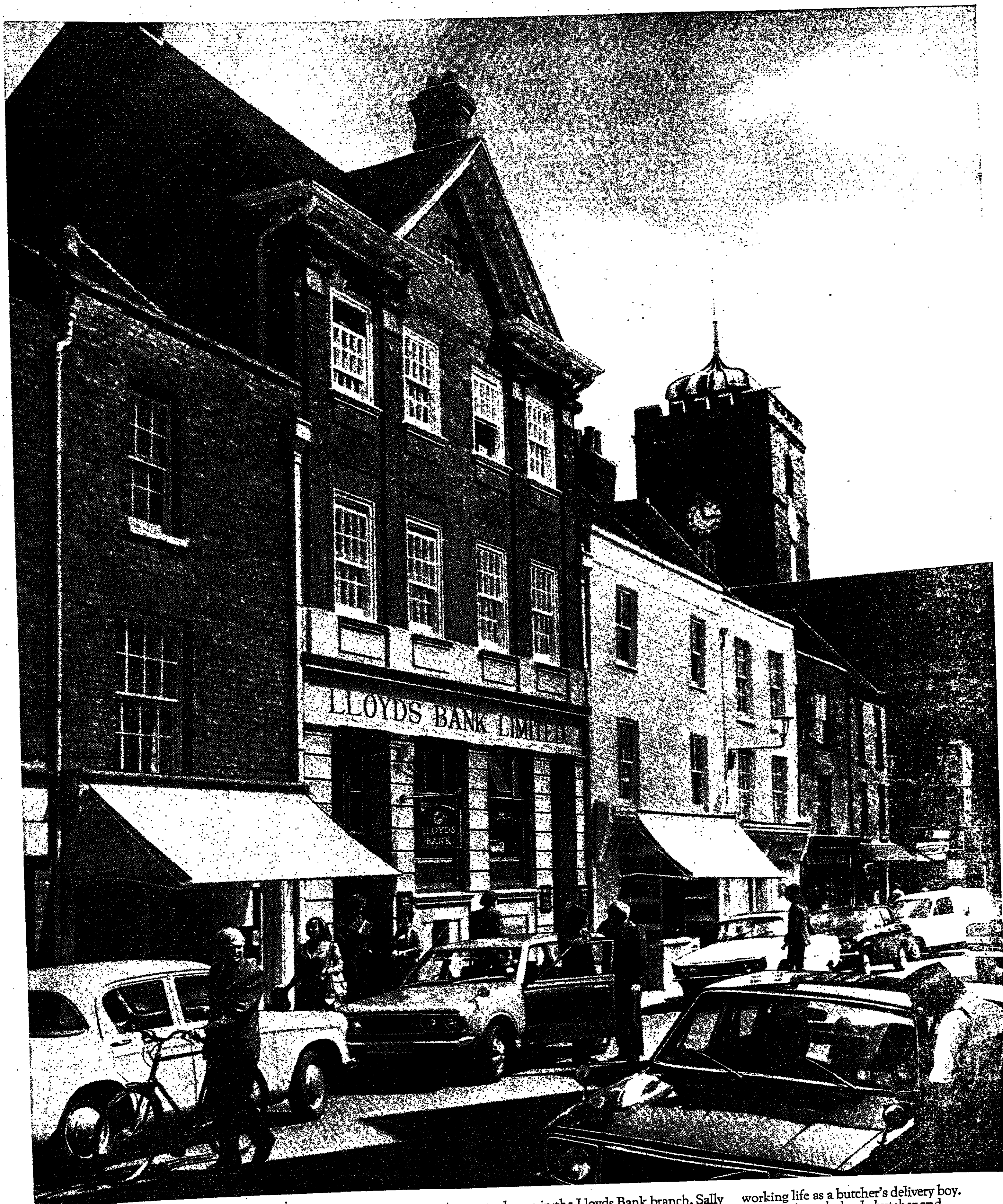
No one would doubt that the
Government and the Commons
would be dealing with measures of
devolution in Scotland and Wales
in Britain's history.

Hare coursing

Among other measures, the Gov-
ernment intended to introduce in
this session a Bill to make illegal
the practice of hare coursing, the
chasing of dogs for sport.

Mr Heath had accused the
Labour Party of underplaying the
issue. He said that the Govern-
ment had been in power for over
a year ago. He (Mr Wilson)
told the TUC there was no dis-
agreement among the main parties
on the gravity of the economic
crisis.

Another of Mr Heath's new
found claims was that it was only
last week that the Government
had adopted the theme of national
unity. He had forgotten the actions the Govern-
ment had taken to deal with the
wounds which had been inflicted.
He would quote all the times
that Labour were pressing for
national unity when Mr Heath
was in power. That was what



Sandwich, Kent. The influence of Flemish refugees who came here 400 years ago can still be seen in the tower of St Peter's Church, here in Market Street. A few doors away, Lloyds Bank is serving the modern-day community.

Bee-keeper and market gardener Bob Willis (1) has 200 hives, and a small holding with two large greenhouses. 'I wouldn't be where I am without Lloyds,' he says. 'The manager really seems interested in what I'm doing. And he's arranged all my insurances relating to staff and property.'

Mrs Sally Quin (2) and her young daughter Phaedra always find a friendly

welcome in the Lloyds Bank branch. Sally works at a nearby hair stylists. 'I chose Lloyds because it was the family's bank. They look after all my day-to-day money matters - and my savings, too, in a Deposit Account.'

Mr Brian Kennett (3) has taught history at a local School for nearly 30 years - and all that time he's banked at Lloyds. 'The people at Lloyds have helped me in all sorts of ways... with travellers cheques for foreign travel, with financial help when I moved house, and with my investments, too, which include Lloyds Bank Unit Trusts.'

Mr Ernie Baker (4) started his

working life as a butcher's delivery boy. Today he's a wholesale butcher and farmer in a big way. 'I wouldn't change from Lloyds for anything,' he says, 'and I'm starting my son off on the right banking lines - he's got a Savings Bank account here.'

Whether it's round the corner, or down on the farm, Lloyds Bank manager Jim Ashman likes to meet customers in their own surroundings. 'It helps me to understand their problems, and to give friendly, personal service.'

 **Lloyds Bank**

Bernard Levin

Let us turn our backs on the disciples of mammon

If the world, as I was arguing yesterday, will no longer put up with the division of the spoils that has existed for so long, there are only two ways in which we can hope to come to terms with its new-found refusal to do so.

The first is to abolish freedom to have the whole of society—beginning with its economic aspects, and then, since the two are inseparably interwoven, its political aspects—controlled by the state, with conformity exacted by the apparatus of dictatorship. It is no accident that the Marxist and fellow-travelling left in the Labour Party has put first among its aims increasing state control of all aspects of our economic life, or that it rejects the whole concept of a mixed economy. The route to its goal of turning Britain into a land where there is no freedom of any kind lies through the establishment in this country of a state of affairs in which there is no significant economic freedom, and once that has been achieved the rest must follow. In every country in the world in which the state controls the whole of the economy, it also controls the whole of the rest of life; if we ever give our government the power to forbid us to buy gewgaws, or to forbid manufacturers to make them or retailers to sell them, we shall not be able to stop the same government forbidding us to say what we like, vote as we like, travel where we like, or strike when we like, and a government which takes the first power will inevitably take the rest.

And yet the follies and extravagances which swirl in stagnant pools on the edges of the economic mainstream might be specially designed to encourage the feeling that anything, even the loss of freedom, is preferable to this flaunting of wealth in the faces of the poor. When, during the oil-embargo crisis, the Shah of Iran said that if the West found it difficult to pay four times the old price for fuel the West would have to work harder, he was encapsulating the attitude, which is spreading, among the primary producers, that their products have been grotesquely under-priced for decades, and in some cases for centuries, and that that state of affairs has to come to an end. By one of those ironies of which history is so fond, the rulers of the oil lands include some of the most repulsive of the world's flauners of unjust

ified wealth, but that does not invalidate the point the Shah was making, any more than his own banquet at Persepolis does, for that matter. As abroad, so at home. In the correspondence columns of the *Daily Another Newspaper* and other such quarters, this is known as "the politics of envy", largely to enable those who use the phrase to go on believing that they not only can continue to live in the style to which they are accustomed but that they are entitled to. If some of them are not careful, they will turn the politics of envy into the politics of hate. Mr Oliver Jessel, one of the new breed of financiers that has done so much to bring flavour into the sordid affairs of the City—a flavour of precisely what is hardly for me to say—complained the other day, on finding that one of his companies was in difficulties, that it was all Mr Heath's fault, thus giving rise to the entertaining idea that the Leader of the Conservative Party had been creeping into Mr Jessel's office in the middle of the night, wearing a mask and a striped jersey and bearing a sack labelled "Swag", and making off with the accounts. It seems, however, that Mr Jessel was complaining that Mr Heath's policies as Prime Minister, involving "repeated legislation against property and against this and that and the other" had put "a strain on the investment, banking, insurance and property world", had further "brought the whole banking world into disarray", and finally, "made the City a dirty world".

No, friend; it was not Mr Heath who made the City a dirty world: it was those who think that property, not to mention this, that and the other, has nothing to do with the way real people live and see the world; it was those who think that making money is not only its own reward but its own justification; it was those who think that they are entitled to do anything at all provided that it is not in any way against the law; it was those who, amid the manifold opportunities of the postwar world, have speculated and profited and grown rich and added precious little, if anything at all, to the common store. They are people like Mr "Tiny" Rowland and Mr John Bentley and Mr Oliver Jessel, and that is why I hope that the *Philippa* Exclusive is a resounding failure.

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Andrew Faulds

Remember, remember the children maimed on the Fifth of November

The maiming of the innocents, that seasonal ritual, is upon us once again. "Please to remember the Fifth of November." Thousands of children have sorry cause to do so. Parliamentarians remember the treason and plot but forget the gunpowder. According to Home Office statistics, more than 1,000 fireworks injuries are treated in hospitals each year. This is not a true casualty total, since hundreds of others are dealt with at home by parents or doctors.

The police can hardly be blamed for the fact that, despite the Explosives Act of 1875, which prohibits the throwing and letting off of fireworks in streets and public places, more than half the casualties each year occur in such places and by such practices. Over the past four years, injuries categorized as serious have been steadily growing. And this in spite of the publicity about the dangers put out by the media, the Home Office and the manufacturers. By far the largest group of sufferers are children under 13, the very ones debarred by law from buying fireworks.

It is a public scandal that so few MPs are concerned about this problem. Anyone who has seen the wounds and heard the screams in the casualty department on November 5 realizes how cruel and senseless is this celebration of a conspirator's failure 370 years ago. Perhaps more MPs should be invited to the hospital celebrations of that evening, for neat columns of numbers cannot convey the anguish and distress.

They should see the face of a girl disfigured for life, a teenage boy with genitals shrivelled, another boy blinded, an infant with a hole burnt through its chest, others with mouths marred and hands maimed. And all this needless suffering because year after year children are encouraged to "play" with explosives.

The horrifyingly effective BBC *Man Alive* programme, *Remember, Remember...* first shown some years ago, has led to a growing realization of the dangers. A Private Member's Bill in 1969 to ban the retail sale of fireworks failed by only 16 votes. The work of the National Campaign for Firework Reform has culminated in the adoption by the Home Office of a code of conduct for the display of fireworks. More and more of the large stores and small shopkeepers have

responsibly decided not to stock them. The most positive development is the gradual abandonment of the traditional back-garden bonfire and the mounting of organized and regulated displays by local authorities. Last year in my constituency about 5,000 people attended each of the three displays put on in different parks by the entertaining alternatives of spilling their children's fun or letting them risk injury.

Fireworks should only be purchased by licence from the manufacturers or other approved outlets for firing in public or private displays by local authorities or bona fide organizations. Manufacturers and local authorities should, as organized displays increase throughout the country, be required to train staff in the proper use of fireworks, for anyone who has ever lit one knows that the things have a way of their own. The question

of the manufacturers providing a compensation fund for those injured in the past should be examined. It is not widely realized that responsibility for fireworks safety passed on October 1 from the Home Office to the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection. The Home Office had over a period of years begun to show growing awareness of the problem. The manufacturers had modified some of their more dangerous products, the bangers, jumping crackers had been banned. Warning leaflets and posters had been circulated. A comparative study of the legislative controls of other countries had been commissioned—a real portent of action.

Now consumer safety is the concern of Alan Williams, one of the most competent and conscientious junior ministers in a Government rich in ministerial talent. There will shortly be a meeting within the department to consider all aspects of consumer safety, and fireworks certainly cannot be excluded from such deliberations. And I hope that a breakdown of the injuries caused by different types of fireworks will be asked for.

The National Consumer Agency, promised in Labour's manifesto, will be functioning early next year. It should look into fireworks control and safety as an urgent issue. Reform will come. But it would redound to the Government's credit if it adopted the needed legislation or gave a Private Member's Bill an assisted passage. As the present Solicitor-General asked in opposition some months ago: "How many accidents are too many?"

The author is Labour MP for Watley East.
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How the Russians balance their books to disguise the effects of inflation

In the recent discussions on the causes and cure of our inflation, many commentators have remarked on the lessons which might be drawn from the experience of communist countries. Are they better than we are in coping with the problem? If so, why? What can we learn from their methods?

There is some dispute about the facts. Some claim that the Soviet Union and its allies are models of price stability. Others—like the late Sir Keith Joseph—assert that inflation rates there too, beneath the surface. So let us begin by establishing what the facts are. If the levels of official prices are a measure of inflation, then the Soviet financial planners have little to worry about. The published price index shows some increases, but by Western standards they are modest. The figures for the period 1960-72 are as follows:

	1960	1965	1972
Industrial wholesale prices (1960=100)	100	137	155
Food	100	135	141
Electricity	100	135	141
Oil	100	135	141
Non-food	100	135	141
Manufactures & materials	100	135	141
Light & food index	100	135	141

The detailed figures show a sharp rise in some prices of fuels and materials, especially coal, offset by an apparently immense fall in prices of machinery. The consumer

apparently has not had a price increase overall, the rise in food prices (notably of livestock products in 1962) being just balanced by a cut in prices of manufactured consumer goods. A substantial rise in agricultural procurement prices has been offset by cuts in turnover tax and by large subsidies. On the face of it, the increase in incomes in the twelve years 1960-72 has just about been matched by the rise in output of consumers' goods and services. Real wages appear to have risen by an impressive 62 per cent in twelve years.

A happy situation indeed, if the figures could be accepted. But they are in important respects misleading. It is true, of course, that if the state determines the levels of incomes (wages and salaries are controlled), fixes prices and decides on the level of output, then supply and demand ought to balance and inflation is excluded. Similarly, since demand for industrial materials by state enterprises is determined by the planners, who work with fixed terms, planned demand should not exceed planned supply; a properly integrated and coherent output plan is matched with the corresponding inputs at official prices, which is a punishment offence to exceed. Once more—no inflation is possible.

Yet no one who knows the Soviet Union can accept this idyllic picture as correct. Let us first look critically at the

statistical evidence. The index of industrial wholesale prices is greatly influenced by a remarkable reduction in the prices of machinery and metalworking, coincident with a major rise in prices of fuels and metal, as well as wages. This is, frankly, incredible. The cause must lie in the changed product mix: few machines which were made in 1960 are still being produced unaltered in 1972, and the Soviet specialist press abounds with reports that some machine is replaced by a "new" one at a much higher price; but because it is "non-comparable" the price index is not affected. However, a machine which was new and dear in 1960, comes into mass production at lower prices by 1970, is "comparable" and pushes the index downwards.

The price index can be misleading, under conditions of strict price control, whenever new products appear. Managers use this method to evade control. Sometimes the Government itself takes the initiative. Thus, to take a recent example, a new brand of vodka has appeared, ostensibly of better quality and at a much higher price, while the cheaper variety has become hard to find. The new brand is called *Ekstra* (Russian for "extra"). The Russian initial letters to compose the following acronym: *Ekstra, Kakozh, Tragediya, Ruskoje, Alkoholika*. "Oh how tragic is the fate of the Russian alcoholic." It is likely that this increase will not find its reflection in the price index for liquor.

Other examples of disguised price increases relate to china and earthenware, clothing, meat and a number of other commodities. All this does not imply that prices have risen greatly, but the increase in retail prices in 12 years is certainly greater than the officially claimed 12 per cent. Therefore real wages rose by less than 62 per cent—though they undoubtedly rose.

There is another aspect to consider, both for industrial materials and for consumers' goods: availability. There is much evidence of excess demand at the fixed official prices. In many towns fresh meat may be unobtainable for weeks on end. Vegetables and fruit might not be found in state shops at all except in a few "priority" cities. Almost any consumer good from kettles and batteries to shoes and motor cycles is out of stock somewhere. Similarly, industrial managers suffer from uncertainties in supply: building materials, tyres, spare parts, metal, may not arrive. The causes of these shortages are multiple. There is, first of all, error on the part of the planners. There should be an overall balance between supply and demand, but production fails to match user requirements. One then has the phenomenon of queues and shortages and excess stocks of unsold, unwanted goods. Secondly, such mismatching of demand and supply is an unavoidable consequence of full utilization of productive resources: detailed requirements

are seldom precisely predictable and there is no "slack" which could be devoted to meeting unexpected demands. Also involved is the psychology engendered by a seller's market: take it or leave it.

Thirdly, incomes tend to be a little higher than expected, despite controls, and output of consumers' goods and services is often behind schedule. The state could restore balance by increasing prices, but this is politically unpopular: one recalls the shock of December 1970 touched off by an upward revision of prices of livestock products. Hence the tendency to queues and shortages.

Official prices are fixed. However, there exists a limited free market for some goods. Peasants and farmers sell in urban markets at prices which more or less freely reflect the supply and demand situation. When food-stuffs are hard to get from state shops, prices in the free market rise. In 1972 they were roughly 60 per cent above official levels. In 1960 the disparity was about 45 per cent. This is an indirect measure of a greater degree of shortage. Agricultural output has risen, but demand has risen faster, at the official prices which have remained frozen since 1962.

To sum up: There is evidence of hidden or disguised inflationary pressures, but it is undoubtedly the case that prices show greater stability than in the West.

Alec Nove
(To be concluded)

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The Times Diary

A city that does not scare easily

women were selling coffee and sandwiches.

Two women were discussing the assassination attempt on Denis Howell, when they seemed to regard with something less than Christian charity. One said the police had driven patrols around the streets 12 times the previous night, and they both laughed heartily at one of their neighbours, believed to be a policeman, who had carefully looked for his car before driving off in the morning.

At the Victoria Law Courts members of the Birmingham magistrates continued at their duties in the afternoon, doling out £20 fines and disqualifications to speedsters and road hogs. An attendant said the magistrates were not frightened by the attacks on their colleagues but rather "cautious—is that a good word?"

Faith

The day when the Queen was unveiling her Government's plans for a socialist Britain seemed an appropriate one to go to church and hear a defence of capitalism. Ralph Harris, director of the Institute of Economic Affairs, was giving a lunchtime talk on the morality of capitalism at the church of St Lawrence, Jewry in the City. There were fewer identifiable

City people there than I had expected. Most of the congregation of 100 or so looked a little down for capitalists, unless that is the way City gents dress in these difficult times. My suspicion is that the morality of the system worries them less just now than its profitability.

Harris began by defining his political position. "I'm not here to defend the Conservative Party," he said. "I wouldn't have time." But he did declare his fundamental belief in inequality as "not only inevitable but highly desirable."

He based much of his argument on the concept of original sin. "The Christian aspiration is not to become free from sin but to be forgiven for sinning," he pointed out. To move away from capitalism meant to move towards authoritarianism, and towards a socialist system which nurtured conflicts between action for the national and personal well-being.

By this time he was talking less about the morality of capitalism than the immorality of socialism, which fostered the ruthless pursuit of personal power and other forms of self-aggrandizement. Yet capitalism, though the best system we had, was not perfect. "I am sure that Heaven will be on a totally different principle."

But just imagine what the vin ordinaire must be made from...



never considered his work art, and kept no count of his drawings. In reply to a journalist he once hezarded the guess that he had drawn 10,000 postcards, flustered hyperbole. Of his originals probably more than half are in the exhibition, with another hundred or so knocking around unappreciated in dusty bookshelves.

Pricey

Mirabel Cecil continues her search for a decent store lunch at Fortnum and Mason's in Piccadilly. The most civilized thing about lunching at Fortnum and Mason's main restaurant upstairs is that you can give your name to the floor manager,

have a drink and wait for her to call you when a table is ready: sounds simple but no other shop I tested had tumbled to it. Mostly if you have a drink you sacrifice your place in the queue.

That part of the service was the best. Once seated at a table, underneath a wonderful picture of the Battle of Trafalgar, we tried to wait for 20 minutes to get the wine waiter. Our food came within two minutes of ordering it, but our drink appeared to be unobtainable. Eventually the food waiter took our order for half a bottle of white wine and came back to say that there were no half-bottles at all.

At this point, by coincidence, a man in black came up and said we could have half a bottle of wine but not the one we had ordered.

The food—a chicken casserole called Chicken Maitre d'Hotel for my companion and sea-food salad for myself—was nice but ordinary. For pudding we chose bread-and-butter pudding at 50p a portion and a slice of Black Forest Gateau. The bread-and-butter pudding was not nearly as good as the one I make and had divided into two. The bill came to £7.50 for two: two courses and half a bottle of wine. I could not believe it, and we started comparing the restaurant with others where they offer you a choice of vegetables, bring you bread, proffer the pepper mill and red pepper with sea-food without being asked, and manage to provide drink to coincide with the food. Neither the food, nor the atmosphere, nor the service was worth the bread-and-butter pudding at 50p. Bread!

Tomorrow: Woolworth's.

PHS

Battered wives: Breaking down the myth of the 'sacred front door'

It is an oversimplification to attribute the exposure of a major social evil to any one individual, but as "slavery" evokes the name of Wilberforce, so "battered wives" immediately brings to mind Erin Pizzey, founder of Chiswick Women's Aid, whose book on the subject, *Scream Quietly or the Neighbours Will Hear*, is published tomorrow. Mrs Pizzey became involved in the problems of battered wives three years ago, when the house she had persuaded her local council to hand over as a day centre for women in Chiswick became, through force of circumstance, the only refuge in the country for the victims of domestic violence, both women and their children.

Her social conscience had developed much earlier. "When I was six, we lived in Beirut, where my father worked for the Foreign Office. I took some food down to a woman who was starving to death in the street outside our flat. I got into terrible trouble with my mother, on the grounds that it would encourage the others, which it did. I just couldn't understand how rich, white ladies could accept people dying on their doorsteps and think that the way to help was to roll bandages for the Red Cross."

At 20, after two calamitous years as a secretary ("I got fired from every job I ever had because, since I'm dyslexic, I made a rotten shorthand typist"), she married Jack Pizzey—now with BBC television's *Man Alive*. He was then a lieutenant in the Royal Navy, and she went to Singapore with him. "I was a rollicking disaster as a naval wife. The first time I met Jack's captain I was sick all over his

shoes, and I caused all kinds of rows because I 'fraternized with other ranks' wives."

Their first child, Cleo, was born in Singapore. Mrs Pizzey says: "Because I'd been brought up by a succession of ayahs and amahs, or dumped in boarding schools here, I'd never been mothered, so I had no concept of mothering. When Cleo cried, my reaction was anger, not compassion. I was so desperate one night, literally shaking with tension and sleeplessness, that I put a pillow over her face, thinking she'd be better off dead, but, thank God, I came to realize I see the same thing at Chiswick Women's Aid in the women who batter their children, and I understand what they're feeling because I've been through it."

The problems she faced, she believes, are common enough—no real education for marriage and child-rearing; the "appalling treadmill" working mothers find themselves on, and the lack of facilities for those who stay at home. "You've got the park, the library, the laundrette and the supermarket, and the last three would rather see you on your own."

She read about women's liberation and realized she was not alone. "I joined my local group, but I was looking for something other than the theoretical, hard-line, political chat I got. For a start, I had to look up most of the words in the dictionary before I understood what they were on about." She soon decided that action spoke louder, and more comprehensibly, than words, and started first a service giving shoppers a list of comparative food prices

in the local supermarkets, and then the day centre that became Chiswick Women's Aid.

Now, three years on, there are six houses, accommodating 300 women and children. Forty more are run on similar lines all over the country; houses have opened in Australia and Holland, and are about to open in Canada and the United States. "People come from all over the world to learn from what we're doing, and we still don't get any Government funding at all."

But in some areas, attitudes are changing—the law for one. "When we first started going to court, it was rare for a judge to order a man out of the house or deny him access to the children. Now it's happening more and more." In the social services, though, Erin Pizzey finds the situation depressingly unchanged. "We still come up against the 'sacred front door' syndrome, the idea that you can't interfere, no matter what's going on in the home."

In the face of lack of cooperation and often opposition, it is to her credit that her humour and sense of purpose have remained intact. "It's anger that drives me. I don't want any child to go through what kids I know have suffered. It's not too hard on my own children because I make sure they don't lose out, but it's terribly hard on Jack. It can't be easy living with someone who's trying to force social change."

Scream Quietly or the Neighbours Will Hear is being published in hardback by Corgi, price £2.90, and in paperback by Penguin, price 45p.

Gay Search

Lift up your hearts with a bowl of borage



Cordial herbs, "to cheer the heart", have been in use through the ages and still have adherents among modern herbalists and others who use plants according to their ancient traditions.

The big cobalt blue flowers of borage (the plant is thought to have been introduced into Britain by the Romans), grows like a weed in some gardens and has a wide variety of country names that indicate its virtues. It is encouraged by beekeepers and fruit-growers to attract bees to pollinate their apple and pear trees and is called "Beebread". It is also known as "Cool Tankard" and "Vegetable Ice", and the starry flowers are picked to float on top of drinks.

As a heart-cheerer, borage's reputation of bringing courage has recently been enhanced, for it is found to have some ability to stimulate the adrenal glands. Its tradition might have been attributed to its appearance, which has this interesting fact not come to light. The flowers can "exhilarate and make the mind glad". I once tried to candy some so that they could be eaten as sweets, as *Carrots* recommended, by those in need of "comfort for the heart and to drive away sorrow", but they lost their colour and distinctive shape in the process.

It is easier to candy violet flowers (most old recipe books give instructions), which are

also thought to have heart-comforting propensities. They are coming out in an autumn flush now along lanes and by the edges of woods, and the shape and colour of the flower is enough to comfort anyone apart from the idea that the young, bright green leaves are thought to be useful cordial ingredients as well. They can be dipped in batter and fried, then sprinkled with orange juice just before they are served.

Allanet, "an herb under the dominion of Venus, and indeed one of her darlings", according to Culpepper, was used in the sixteenth century and later in wine, to restore "those of melancholy and dismal habit" to a more cheerful outlook. The blue flowers are smaller than those of borage, but much the same colour and the plant should you so desire it, will spread alarmingly in most gardens.

But the most tempting of all the cordial herbal concoctions can be made into a conserve (I have no recipe) from the petals of damask roses. Hippocrates included the rose in his collection of "simples" and a later herbalist recommended that they should be "taken in the morning and fasting at night, to strengthen the heart and take away the shakings and tremblings thereof".

Alison Ross

Frustrations of looking after a child with a handicap

Four days after my second son was born, he still looked like a shrivelled old man while the other children in the hospital grew fat and healthy-looking. Six weeks later a surgeon performed a bi-lateral ureterostomy upon him, by-passing the bladder and bringing the ureters to the surface of the body. This operation probably saved his life. Since then his urine, over which he has no control, has spouted out of two holes in his stomach.

While his condition (constricted and dilated ureters) was rare, the operation did not seem to be, at least in Sheffield where he was born. No one in the hospital found him unduly remarkable.

During the uncertainty of the first few weeks, when we thought that he had only one kidney and might die, I spent much of my time in hospital. I saw children with huge heads, children like vegetables and children about to die. I noticed the acceptance of disability by the average child and by the average mother, and I was impressed. I thought I had nothing to grumble about.

But when I returned to the Welsh village where I live, I began to complain. My son was the only case of ureterostomy in North Wales, and no one knew quite what to do with him.

The locum to whom I first reported the operation was the kind of Welshman who cannot resist talking to a woman. "Good gracious me," he said, leaning back in his chair. I noted his hat and his dog on the surgery bed. Only in Wales, I thought, would one find a dog on the bed rather than a patient. My own doctor, on his return from holiday, peered at the baby's stomach and said: "I've never seen one of those before. It's amazing what they do nowadays."

At the Welsh hospital where my son is taken for regular urine tests, everyone is very nice. "Just try to keep him dry," said one doctor. Of course, one can't. We tried wrapping the baby in thin plastic sheet (which tears), thick plastic (which cannot be tied), plastic sheet plus tapes (which tear off immediately), and disposable nappies which dispose themselves in small pieces all over the house but which block the lavatory.

Now the boy is older, we have tried to fit him with plastic urine bags. The clinic in Sheffield was crowded on bag-fitting day. Urine disposal was the subject of the hour (or, rather, two hours).

"They don't work," said one mother. "You won't get everything on prescription," said another.

But first get the bags. Another locum wrote out the first prescription. "All this, every month," he said. "And how is the child? Psychologically, I mean?"

"Psychologically," I said, "he's the sanest person I know. But we are all going mad. And my elder son, who is no longer in the limelight, is extremely jealous."

Our village chemist studied the prescription, then said he had never heard of such things and that they were not available on the National Health. Shaking with rage, I said I would write to my MP. I also telephoned the local hospital. The prescription arrived. So did 300 bags from the hospital.

Now my son, looking like some creature from Greek mythology, half-child, half-cow, shows his leaking udder-shaped bags to everyone. I am not grumbling. The National Health Service is a wonderful thing. So is ureterostomy. I have a happy, healthy, handsome, noisy, naughty, normal child. Well, perhaps I'm just crumpling a bit.

Lesley Rayner

Dr Hugh Jolly, our paediatrician, writes: Ureterostomy is an uncommon operation which is performed when there is an obstruction—usually congenital—to both ureters. The ureters are the tubes which lead the urine from the kidneys to the bladder, and there is one on each side.

A more common operation is to isolate a piece of intestine (joining up the two ends this creates) and then to transplant the two ureters into this isolated loop of intestine. The advantage of this operation is that one end of the loop of intestine can be brought to the surface of the skin, being allowed to protrude as a spout. This single spout makes it much easier to fit the bag than is the case with the two ureterostomy openings.

It must be emphasized that the isolated loop of intestine is intentionally small so that it cannot act as a bladder to hold the urine. This would cause dangerous complications since it could not contract like a normal bladder to empty itself. Also, urine could be absorbed back into the body, which is not possible in the case of urine lying in the bladder.

The sole aim, therefore, of the isolated loop operation is to create an artificial spout so that a bag can be fitted to the abdomen to collect urine without leakage.

The usual reason for a surgeon deciding to perform the operation of ureterostomy, rather than the isolated loop of intestine operation, is that he has reason to hope that later on the condition will improve to the point that he can rejoin the ureters to the bladder. Sometimes, when the ureters are very dilated, he performs the operation as a first stage towards the isolated loop operation. With the obstruction removed, the ureters get smaller again so that their subsequent implantation into the isolated loop of intestine is easier and more likely to be successful.

The only handicap to the child from both these operations is the nuisance of having to wear a bag to collect the urine. The operations are performed both for boys and girls, and later sexual function is not affected.

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Government aid for ailing machine tool maker Alfred Herbert

By Andrew Goodrick-Clarke
Financial Editor

Financial aid is to be made available by the Government to Alfred Herbert, the former giant of the British machine tool industry. Mr. Anthony Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, said last night that it was now clear that the company was unable to "secure its long-term commercial future on a sound basis against a background of longstanding problems".

Herbert's plight has been obvious for some time, and Mr. Benn now confirms that he has been in touch with the situation for the past seven months. Aid is being given under section 8 of the Industry Act "to enable the company's business at home and overseas to continue normally while suitable arrangements are worked out to meet its long-term financial needs".

Mr. Benn will meet management and employees on Friday. At this stage, while it is not clear how much money Herbert will ultimately need or what the implications of Government assistance will be, the Government is thought to have agreed to underwrite further borrowings of around £2m in addition to the facilities of up to £8m which the company has agreed with the banks.

However, it is being suggested that Herbert, which despite its heavy losses and difficulties remains one of the most important parts of the British machine tool industry, is to set about regaining its leading role, a further £10m or so may be needed.

Certainly more than £5m is needed since Mr. Benn says that Parliamentary consent is necessary. In return for this sort of assistance the Government, through the National Enterprise Board, may demand a substantial equity participation if not control of the company, and last night Mr. H. N. Reine, Herbert's group managing director, was accepting that this was one probable outcome of the discussions which start on Friday.

As the discussions with Herbert, its employees and the banks—notably Barclays and CIBC—get under way, two factors could assume significance. First, the Government's other experience in the machine tool business earlier this year when the Department of Industry took a 50 per cent stake in Kearney and Trecker, and brought in Vickers to provide management.

Secondly, Mr. Benn's cooperation

scheme at Meriden, a few miles from the Coventry headquarters of Herbert, where the workforce is now running the Triumph motor cycle factory. Mr. Reine said that the overriding problems which had brought about the present situation had been the high level of borrowings and the cost of interest—the company paid £840,000 interest in the first half of the current year—together with the effects of inflation and the last major downturn in the machine tool industry.

In the first half of the year Herbert lost £1.3m before interest charges. In 1973 it lost £700,000 on trading, compared with a loss of £2.2m in the previous year.

By the end of 1973 it was clear that the company, confronted by low capital investment by British industry and a highly competitive international market, was making little headway towards overcoming fundamental problems.

Nevertheless, despite a hefty rationalization programme in recent years, which included the abandonment of the experimental high-technology Herbert-Ingersoll venture, Herbert remains a substantial manufacturer of sales of around £40m annually and a workforce of more than 6,000.

Throughout the spring and summer various schemes for overcoming the company's difficulties have been looked at.

Sir Raymond Brookes, who retired shortly as chairman of Guest Keen & Nettlefolds, was approached to take on the still vacant chairmanship of Herbert after the departure of Sir Richard Young. During the time that Sir Raymond was considering the job—which he finally decided against—the idea of putting Herbert together with Kearney and Trecker and possibly part of Tube Investments' big machine business was actively considered.

Meanwhile, the Herbert management was banking on a huge increase in export business to help pull the company out of trouble, and at the interim stage in July, with outstanding order books of £30m, Herbert reported that overseas business was holding up well.

It is the importance of Herbert as maker of an almost complete range of production machine tools, as a substantial employer in the West Midlands and as a useful exporter that the Government is stressing as it steps in with aid and help.

Edward Bates selling American oil interests

By Andrew Wilson

Edward Bates has agreed to sell for \$5.4m (about £2.3m) its wholly owned Bates Oil Corporation which last summer spent \$12m on oil royalties and leases in the United States. The purchase of the company's assets, which controls over 32 per cent of the banking and insurance group.

Mr. Dennis Barkway, a director of Bates, said yesterday that as the group had agreed to dispose of Welfare Insurance at a substantial capital loss, the group wished to restore its public position as soon as possible. They were disposing of assets which were not immediately income-producing, filling the gap created by Welfare.

Bates liquidity ratio—that of liquid assets to deposits—was over 30 per cent. Referring to the potential loss of income arising from the sale, he said that Bates would in fact be a net gainer as Bates Oil Corporation was financed by loans.

Although Bates had lost over

£9m on Welfare—it has now been sold to London and Manchester Assurance with Bates retaining a 25 per cent deferred interest—no further disposals are thought likely.

The assets being acquired by Atlantic Assets are production interests in Canada and particularly in the southern United States. Of the \$5.4m consideration, \$500,000 will be settled in United States currency and the remainder in the sterling equivalent with Atlantic also lending BOC £2.6m.

The deal is subject to the approval of Bates shareholders and the reduction of certain indebtedness of BOC. Bates will realize a profit of \$4.9m on its original \$500,000 investment. On the basis of the present proved reserves of 54 million barrels, Atlantic expects a net annual income of \$600,000 on the fixed price of \$5.25 a barrel. But if new reserves are established, the new oil would be sold at the free market price of nearly \$10.

Index shows sharp fall on Wall St crash anniversary

From Frank Voel

Washington, Oct. 29 Today—the 45th anniversary of Wall Street's "Black Tuesday" of 1929—saw the publication here of the sharpest fall in the Composite Index of General Economic Indicators for 23 years—mainly because of a heavy fall in stock prices.

Wall Street neglected the anniversary of the start of the great crash, largely because of increasing evidence of an easing of monetary policies. Money market experts said they expected the prime lending rate to fall below 11 per cent in the near future.

The index of leading indicators fell 2.5 per cent to 1971.9 (1967=100), after falling by 1.6 per cent in August, the Department of Commerce stated.

Registered such positive factors as a moderate decline in industrial prices and a modest rise in orders for capital goods. But these were offset by the continued decline in new housing permits, by a fall of about \$3,000m to \$46,300m in new orders for durable goods and by a severe fall in stock prices.

Stocks made gains on a wide front, but brokers admit there is a great deal of uncertainty about the future course of the economy and they are hesitant to claim that the market has really pulled away from the bearish atmosphere which has prevailed for most of this year.

Part of the uncertainty is due to the condition of numerous major banks. Loan losses have reached by many banks taken close to record proportions this year and many bankers now report that increased provisions are having to be made out of earnings.

While some of the losses have come from the foreign exchange side, the major bulk has been produced from the insolvency of a growing number of construction and property companies.

The Commerce Department also published today long-range economic forecasts by the Bureau of Economic Analysis. These show that total personal income in the United States is likely to increase by 3.8 per cent per year from 1969 to 1990. Total income is seen advancing by 1990 by 120 per cent, or \$826,000m to \$1,517,000m.

CBI presses Healey for cut in corporation tax

By Malcolm Brown

A team from the Confederation of British Industry pressed Mr. Healey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, last night to reduce corporation tax from 52 per cent to 35 per cent in the financial year 1973-74.

The team gave a warning that unless industry's cash and profitability situation was improved in the Budget on November 12, the country faced industrial bankruptcy, a cutting back in operations and rising unemployment.

After the 75-minute meeting, Mr. Ralph Bateman, President of the CBI said: "If things go as they are companies' operations

are bound to be cut back and that means necessarily redundancies". Companies were banging on and another further deterioration and resulting unemployment would probably be evident in a matter of months rather than any longer time-scale.

The team told Mr. Healey that in addition to the reduction of corporation tax, industry wanted in 1974-75, the withdrawal and repayment of the surcharge on advance corporation tax which was introduced in the March Budget, and significant changes to the treatment of stock appreciation for tax purposes.

The CBI is suggesting that businesses should have the

option to deduct 90 per cent of the difference between their opening and closing stock from taxable profits. There was also a call for the abolition—or a significant easing—of price control.

The CBI estimates that removal of price control could be effected at a small cost—something around 1.5 per cent in terms of the Retail Price Index.

This package, including the abolition of price control, is estimated by CBI economists, would release £2,400m to industry and commerce in 1974-75 and £3,750m in 1975-76. The change in the method of valuing stock for tax purposes alone would pump £1,000m back into

the system in 1974-75, and £1,600m in 1975-76.

In a paper put to the Chancellor, the CBI calculates that the financial deficit of industry and commerce this year—the difference between undistributed income plus net capital transfers and expenditure on domestic investment in new fixed capital stock and work in progress—will be more than £3,000m.

Industry's net liquidity position—liquid financial assets minus bank advances—is now running at minus £6,900m the CBI calculates, and the shares of growth trading profits in total domestic income is forecast at only 7 per cent this

year compared with an average of 15 per cent in the 1950s.

Mr. Bateman said that it was essential for the Government, not only to help improve industry's cash and profitability situation, but also to improve businessmen's confidence. It was no good, he said, the Government putting right profitability and cash unless it was prepared also to do something to make private enterprise work. The Government must allow companies to earn profits and pay dividends so that the system by which industry traditionally raises funds should be revived.

Green light for the shift of power; insurance overspill, page 23

Insurance protection scheme explained

By Margaret Stone

Mr. Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, was quick off the mark in giving details of the legislation to provide additional protection for policyholders of insurance companies outlined in the Queen's Speech.

As widely expected, the additional protection takes the form of an obligatory protection scheme to be financed entirely by all sections of the insurance industry. Both the British Insurance Association and the Life Offices' Association have come out strongly against this kind of blanket guarantee. The scheme, which became operational from yesterday, covers policyholders in respect of both life and non-life policies. Funds from the central pool will be available for policyholders of insurance companies which go into liquidation. Claims would, in general, be met to the extent of at least 90 per cent.

The scheme will not be made retrospective to cover the policyholders in the failed Nation Life Insurance company, now in liquidation.

The compulsory levy on the insurance industry will amount to not more than 1 per cent of premium income. It has been estimated that a 1 per cent levy will provide an annual inflow of around £30m into the rescue fund. However, Mr. Shore pointed out that in some years the levy might not be necessary.

In a joint statement the Life Offices' Association and the British Insurance Association have reiterated their objections to any kind of all-embracing guarantee scheme, which, they point out, "must inevitably fall on the insuring public in terms of increased premiums, diminished benefits, or both".

The full details of the new scheme have yet to be worked out. These include questions such as whether the life and non-life companies should contribute to a central pool or whether there should be separate funds.

Doubts over laws against the 'Lump'

By Malcolm Brown

A warning that the Inland Revenue's prosecution of self-employed "lump" workers would not by itself make the problem disappear was given yesterday by Mr. Roger Foster, President of the National Federation of Building Trades Employers.

Referring to what he called a crucial issue for the industry, Mr. Foster made it plain that he did not hold out much hope for legislative methods. Hours earlier, in the Queen's Speech, the Government gave an undertaking to tackle the abuses of the "lump".

Mr. Foster, who was speaking at a luncheon in London of the National Council of Building Material Producers, said the federation deplored the activities of "lump" gangs just as much as the unions did.

Self-employment in its worst form distorted pay rates at site level and could poison the atmosphere between different groups of workers.

Scope of legislation to safeguard holidaymakers may be widened

By Patricia Tisdall

An indication that forms of overseas travel other than air holidays will also be included in the Government's proposed legislation to protect holidaymakers was contained in the Queen's Speech yesterday.

It is understood that measures would initially concentrate on protecting inclusive air holidaymakers, but that other sections of the holiday trade would be brought in later.

Such a move would be welcomed by many tour operators, including Cosmos Air Holidays, who maintain that unacceptable loopholes could be created if the legislation was confined to air holidays only.

Although discussions with the industry are still in progress, the Government is believed to be pressing ahead with its plan to create a reserve fund.

It is envisaged that this would be a second line of defence to the existing bonding system administered by the Civil Aviation Authority and would eventually cover all types of holidays overseas.

The Government's plan is to

launch the scheme with an initial interest-free loan backed by a 2 per cent levy collected by travel agents on each holiday booking. The fund would initially be used to pay back the 100,000 holidaymakers who have lost money with the collapsed Court Line company.

Tour operators, however, are bitterly opposed to the levy being used to pay past debts. They maintain that many of the Clarkson's and Horizon losses suffered by hoteliers and holidaymakers resulted from bookings made on the strength of Government assurances about Court Line's financial stability in June.

They say that these losses should be treated separately, possibly by a grant to the reserve fund rather than a loan. They would also like to see a lower levy, say of 0.5 per cent.

An alternative proposal already in use by the United States and now being examined by the Civil Aviation Authority would require customers' money to be held in a separate account until after holidays are completed.

Aerospace takeover talks soon

By Arthur Reed

Consultations are expected to begin shortly between the Government, aircraft manufacturers and their associated suppliers, and unions representing 200,000 workers, on the way in which the aerospace industry is to be nationalized.

The brief passage in the Queen's Speech indicating that, despite its slender majority, the Government is to go ahead with their controversial policy, left the industry puzzled as to exactly what form its future under state ownership would take.

According to government sources last night, no decisions have yet been taken on either the method or the scope of nationalization.

This suggested that questions such as whether all or part of the industry is to be embraced by the state, and whether similar sections at present separate—such as missile manufacture—are to be merged, remain open to at least an element of discussion.

Aggressive Japanese copper sales attacked

By John Woodland

An attack has been launched on Japan's "aggressive" policy of disposing of surplus copper.

Speaking at the opening of the Intergovernmental Committee of Copper Exporting Countries (Ciprec) meeting in Lima, Mr. David Ballou, head of the Peruvian delegation, said the sales had caused the deterioration and had disorganized the world copper market.

Because of Japan's policy, he said, the price had dropped from between £1,300 and £1,400 a tonne at the beginning of the year to less than £600 a tonne. Yesterday the cash price closed at £574.50 a tonne—a fall of £23 a tonne on the day.

The present meeting will study the means to combat the "aggressive" measures.

Whether by design or accident, Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) announced in Tokyo soon after the Ciprec meeting had started that Japan would have a huge surplus of nearly 500,000 tonnes by March 31. This, the ministry, said must be exported or stockpiled.

However, it declined to say what portion would be exported or stockpiled. Although Japan has been curbing sales because of the fall in the London Metal Exchange price and criticism from copper exporting countries, about 250,000 tonnes have been sold since January.

MITI has asked the finance ministry to provide special loans of about 40,000m yen (around £57m) to stockpile the equivalent of 80,000 tonnes of copper.

Japan's copper consumption is expected to drop by about 300,000 tonnes to 540,000 tonnes, while production is estimated at about 120,000 tonnes more, at 1,080,000 tonnes. Imports are expected to be little changed at 180,000 tonnes.

In Lima, the four Ciprec countries (Chile, Peru, Zaire and Zambia), now commanding about 70 per cent of world copper production, will consider requests from other countries to join the group.

Particularly interested are Mexico and Algeria while other possible new members are Australia, Poland and Canada.

Calm reaction in the city

City reaction to the Queen's Speech was calm, with investors taking the view that the Government's proposals were in line with expectations.

Equities, after a pause, resumed their upward trend in the hope of inflationary moves in the Budget. The FT index closed 4.8 up at 203.4, and The Times index 1.54 higher at 79.05. Gold shares fell with the bullion price.

The gilt edged market saw little in the speech to resolve its recent dilemma and made little progress. After edging forward at first on bear closing, prices slipped off the top towards the close.

Slater Walker Securities injects £5m new capital into insurance subsidiary

By John Plender

Slater Walker Securities has injected £5m of new capital into its insurance subsidiary, Slater Walker Insurance. The move was foreshadowed two weeks ago in a statement from Slater Walker designed to halt the slide in its share price prompted by the financial crisis at Jessel Securities.

The parent company has subscribed for £5m of 10 per cent redeemable cumulative preference shares dated 1976-83. The directors consider that the increase in capital is more than adequate in present conditions.

Cash balances of the insurance subsidiary have been increased from £21m to £25m, compared with a full surrender value for all its guaranteed insurance bond policies of £27m.

As a result, cash now accounts for 43 per cent of the company's total funds. The remainder consists of 36 per cent in redeemable securities, 13 per cent in property, 4 per cent in mortgages and 4 per cent in equities.

In a statement last night Slater Walker said the redeemable fixed interest securities had broadly matched the liabilities of the company. On final redemption the surplus over present market values would be some £20m.

The preference shares will be redeemable at the subsidiary's option at any time from December 31, 1976 to December 31, 1983. By the last date one-half of the fixed interest securities are due to have been repaid.

The capital injection follows fears that a number of insurance companies might suffer early redemptions on guaranteed income bond policies as a result of the troubles of London Indemnity and Welfare Insurance.

Last night the Slater share price closed 1p higher at 45p compared with a price of 60p before news of the London Indemnity rescue emerged.

How the markets moved

Rises	Falls
Ass Port Cement 2p to 94p	Amal Colls 20p to 250p
Beecham Grp 4p to 146p	AAE 6p to 64p
Boots 4p to 130p	Broken Hill 10p to 450p
Brit Am Tob 3p to 184p	Hawker Sidl 10p to 184p
Cavenham 3p to 55p	Hoover 5p to 140p
ICI 3p to 102p	Lloyds Bk 5p to 120p
Glaxo Hlths 8p to 230p	Lockwood Foods 4p to 48p

Hawthorn L	31p to 38p
Imp Chem Ind 4p to 162p	
Kvaerner 21p to 13p	
Sheepbridge 21p to 181p	
Slater Walker 1p to 45p	
UC Invest 10p to 250p	
Vickers 3p to 94p	

THE POUND

Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia 5	1.79
Austria Sch 44.25	42.25
Belgium Fr 91.00	88.25
Canada \$ 2.34	2.29
Denmark Kr 14.30	13.80
Finland Mk 5.00	4.75
France Fr 11.15	10.85
Germany DM 6.15	5.95
Greece Dr 71.75	69.00
Holland Gld 12.10	11.75
Italy L 1,635.00	1,585.00
Japan Yn 725.00	700.00
Netherlands Gld 6.25	6.05
Norway Kr 12.10	12.75
Portugal Esc 64.00	60.50
S Africa Rd 1.85	1.78
Spain Pes 137.00	132.00
Sweden Kr 10.40	10.10
Switzerland Fr 6.85	6.60
US \$ 2.38	2.33
Yugoslavia Dnr 40.50	38.50

Commodities: Sugar prices made fresh advances with the daily price up another £15 to a record £44 a ton. Cocoa rose between £4.50 and £15. Copper lost £23 and tin fell £87.50. LME silver weakened \$p and zinc dropped £5.50. Reuters index was 1.4 down at 1,223.6 after touching \$171.75.

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L & G offers insurance linked with price rises

By Margaret Stone

Two insurance policies linked to the increases in the cost of living were announced yesterday by Legal and General Assurance.

Both the contracts are variations on term assurance. One is a family income benefit plan, providing a regular income for the policyholder's family after his death; the other is a personal accident policy providing, among other benefits, a regular short-term income during a temporary absence from work.

The policies will be linked to the General Index of Retail Prices (all items), an average mix of consumer expenditure including rents and rates. In the year to September 17, the index went up 17.1 per cent.

It is, of course, impossible to provide escalating benefits without incurring additional premium costs and the annual premiums for the policies will also rise in line with the retail price index. However, individuals may take flat rate benefits and flat rate costs instead.

Joining the two policies, Mr Alan Wheeler, Legal and General's senior insurance executive, said that the company would like to sell investment-type policies linked to wage or price indices, but income tax legislation was a barrier.

To qualify for income tax relief on the premiums there are certain restrictions including one that the premium payable in any one year must not be more than double the premium paid in any other year. It is quite likely that any policy with premiums linked to an official index would contravene this ruling.

Japan worried by hint of moves to protect European shipyards

From Peter Hazelhurst

Tokyo, Oct. 29. Europe's leading shipbuilders, who were bluntly told today that they had only themselves or their own governments to blame for a decline in the industry, were warned that Japan, as the world's greatest shipbuilding nation, would step up production considerably next year while European capacity would increase only in a marginal way.

This blunt and forthright warning was issued by Mr Gaetano Cortesi, chairman of the Council of European Builders of Large Ships, shortly after the 1974 Sea Trade Conference opened in Tokyo today.

Much to the alarm of Japanese industrialists, Mr Cortesi also hinted indirectly that European shipbuilders might have to call for protective measures if the industry continued to decline and Japanese flag

carriers continued to pursue a chauvinistic policy.

Reviewing the factors which led to the decline in the European shipbuilding industry, Mr Cortesi pointed out to the conference that 20 years ago Europe had manufactured 72 per cent of the world's total deliveries, but by last year its share had shrunk to 39 per cent.

On the other hand, Japan during the same 20-year period, became the greatest shipbuilder in the world. Her 1973 deliveries were 21 times those of 1953 and have jumped up to 14 per cent of the world total.

Her current expansion should reinforce this position—her productive capacity in the sector in consideration is, in fact, estimated to go up to about 20m gross registered tons by 1975, while the corresponding European capacity will increase in only a marginal way.

position would appear, however, somewhat less than that resulting from the 72 per cent to 39 per cent increase, as referred to total world deliveries, if we refer to them as compensated tonnage. But it would still show a decline causing great concern.

Chiding European shipbuilders for their lack of foresight and praising the Japanese for their ability to restructure their industry to meet changing trends, Mr Cortesi said: "Let us ask ourselves why this decline? Will it continue? What are the factors affecting the European shipbuilding industry?"

Mr Cortesi went on to stress that he did not believe that the shipbuilding industry had declined in Europe because technology and quality had deteriorated. "The European decline, from an over-simple arithmetic point of view, is due to a rate of expansion lower than that of the world market."

Orders for new constructions show increase

Provisional construction figures published by the Department of the Environment yesterday show a rising volume of new orders, but (on the basis of constant prices) below the level of a year ago.

New orders received by contractors in August were worth £497m. The July and June figures were £570m and £444m respectively.

Expressed in constant 1970 prices, and adjusted to exclude normal seasonal variations, total new orders for the three months from June to August were 11 per cent higher than the March-May figure, but 26 per cent lower than for June-August 1973.

UK imports of farm machinery near export level

Although British exports of agricultural machinery were likely to reach a new record in value terms this year, imports to this country had come closer than ever to overtaking exports, the Agricultural Engineers' Association said yesterday.

Mr Alan Rundle, president of the association, said yesterday: "The tractor industry is still in trouble through shortage of components and we are still bedevilled on the general machinery side."

"Earlier this year certain imports took place because of the fear that the British industry could not meet demand. Nearly all manufacturers have fairly full order books."

Hopes of peace in one dispute at Vickers

There were strong hopes last night of agreement being reached in one of the two pay disputes which has made 12,000 workers idle at the Vickers shipyard, Barrow-in-Furness.

In the dispute involving 2,300 ancillary workers, Vickers management spokesman said last night that in talks with union leaders the company had put forward a "compromise offer". The union negotiators had agreed to put this to the mass meeting of strikers tomorrow.

The 2,000 engineering workers who are out over a dispute concerning a bonus are to meet again today to consider a new offer from the management.

£4m Amoco expansion at Milford Haven

Amoco is to begin a £4m expansion of a Milford Haven refinery. Processing capacity will be raised from 80,000 barrels to 100,000 barrels a day and extra storage space for 1.5 million barrels.

The plant came on stream less than a year ago and the additional capacity will be achieved by the construction of a new crude furnace and the expansion of the Ultraformer which produces high octane petrol. Work is expected to be completed by the winter of 1975-76.

French fear slowdown

French companies expect a slowdown in production as a result of rising stocks and smaller order books, according to the latest survey of industry by the National Statistical Institute. The institute gave a warning that the survey may be influenced by industrialists' generally pessimistic expectations for overall French production.

Deutsche Philips cut

Deutsche Philips GmbH said it will lay off production staff at its household and car light bulb plant at Aachen and nearby Aldenhoven for four days around Christmas and the New Year and for a week in January.

The lay-offs will affect about 1,500 workers at the two factories.

Japan has surplus

Japan's overall balance of payments registered a \$128m (nearly £55m) surplus in September, the first such net inflow in 19 months, the Finance Ministry said yesterday in a revised report. The surplus was attributed to "a substantial inflow of oil money", and to a swelling surplus in the merchandise trade account.

Iran loan for water

The National Water Council has taken up \$400m (£171m) of the \$1,200m loan arranged between the Iranian and British governments earlier this year. This is the first drawing on the loan which was announced by Mr Healey, the Chancellor, in his July Budget.

Australian dismissals

Joseph Lucas (Australia), a subsidiary of Joseph Lucas (Industries) of the United Kingdom, will dismiss 54 employees. A company spokesman blamed a fall-off demand from Leyland of Australia and from other customers.

Soviet gas deal

A German consortium said it has agreed with Soviet agencies on a third natural gas-for-pipes deal under which Russia will deliver at least 2,500 million cu metres of gas annually in return for 950,000 tonnes of heavy pipe to be financed by a German bank consortium.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

National unity: the chaotic difficulty of running a business in Britain today

From Mr M. T. Wilson

Sir, The Prime Minister, backed by the Leader of the Opposition, has appealed for national unity and for everyone "to play their part in the fight to get Britain strong again". Furthermore, the Prime Minister is determined to ensure that there is a "regeneration of British industry", a vigorous, alert, responsible and profitable sector. (Times, October 15).

It appears that cash will be made available towards these ends, but I wonder whether either political leadership has any real concept of the difficulties of running a business in this country at the moment, particularly a company attempting to develop sales overseas.

I have run my firm for 10 years, reasonably successfully, and I believe, responsibly. The problems of managing a company in my experience and that of our clients are oddly enough not really to do with finding customers at home and overseas and satisfying their needs. That, ironically, is the easy part.

The real difficulties are far more basic. For example, how can we hope to operate in export markets when the Bank of England exchange control department takes eight weeks at least to deal with permission on a £250 investment? My bank manager will confirm these facts.

How can we offer customer service with a chaotic postal system which takes eight days or more to deliver letters within the W1 district and much more outside it, particularly overseas?

How can we react promptly to export enquiries when we cannot get either a new telephone switchboard or additional telephone lines? Both were ordered in spring of this year; we are still waiting.

How can we rush across to Europe to see potential customers when the national airline continually runs late when it runs at all?

And when we eventually do get to contact and see European managers how do we explain the attitude of a country which refused to join the Common Market in 1957, asked to join in 1963, eventually became a member at the beginning of 1973 and is now talking about pulling out unless the terms can be renegotiated and reappraised by the public?

There are many other examples—a Customs and Excise department that does not understand its own VAT regulations, constant taxation, pension and health contribution charges that destroy forward planning, etc.

In the last 10 years, my colleagues and I have built the largest specialist marketing

training and consultancy operation in Europe, created full-time employment for some seventy men and women with their dependants adds up to supporting some two hundred people. And there are many firms who have done the same and more.

Certainly industry needs cash right now. Longer-term, if the Prime Minister wants a vigorous private sector and before he fulfils his pledges to "an extension of public ownership", he might care to give those of us who are actually creating the wealth in this society of ours: a Bank of England which can react fast enough to enable business to be done in this rapidly moving world; a Post Office which can fulfil its basic tasks of facilitating, not hindering, communication; an airline we can rely on; and most important of all an image of Britain overseas which at last will perhaps stop us being the laughing-stock of Europe.

If he does not know how to do it, I know there are plenty of people of all political complexions who actually work at the sharp end of industry, not talk about it, who can and will tell him.

We all want national unity, we all want to get out of this economic crisis. When will we learn that exhortations and pleas are no substitute for an efficient commercial infrastructure, and without that no business can operate? Yours in desperation,

M. T. WILSON, Managing Director, Marketing Improvements Limited, 7 Kenilworth Place, London, W1.

From Mr J. Dorrell

Sir, I have today telephoned four manufacturers on behalf of four customers urgently awaiting delivery of four different items of office equipment.

In each case the supplier was not only "out of stock" but was quite unable to give any indication of when supplies would be available. Yesterday one firm "couldn't accept any more orders" for an item listed in a mailing short received today.

Attitudes vary from abject hopelessness, through smug satisfaction to arrogant pride that so many hundred, thousand or million items are outstanding on the order books. Is British industry so punch-drunk from the three-day week, raw material shortages, strikes and price controls that it has lost the ability to plan ahead, or even to calculate when the orders received today are likely to be delivered?

Yours faithfully, J. DORRELL, Office Genie, Portland Supplies Limited, 544 Chiswick High Road, London, W4.

Interesting dilemma for Government over HS 146

From Mr P. W. Agnew

Sir, Hawker Siddeley have presented the Government with an interesting dilemma. Cancellation of the HS 146 project would cause a potentially useful team of technical staff to be disbanded, and possibly also unemployed: to continue it would involve spending government money without much prospect of a return, and this would increase the rate of inflation.

There is, however, a third alternative. That is to set the people concerned to work on something that is likely to lead to useful results.

Last January 24 a letter was published in these columns signed by Sir Kingsley Dunham, FRS, Morien Morgan of the Royal Aeronautical Society, and 15 other eminent members of scientific and engineering institutions. They pointed out that within 20 years there is likely to be a worldwide oil famine.

If this is true—and there is not enough oil under the North Sea to make much difference to the world situation—there will certainly be little demand for new types of aircraft. But there is an urgent need for forms of transport that can use fuels other than oil.

The team now working on the HS146 should, therefore, be set to work as quickly as possible in the development and pilot production of a range of battery-driven vehicles.

By simply applying known techniques, such vehicles could be given a top speed of 50 mph and a range of 100 miles; and if we are to be ready for the oil famine when it comes, it is essential that we start now to gain manufacturing and operating experience with vehicles of this kind.

If there are any technical staff left over from the battery-driven vehicles project, they could well take a new look at the problem of the large-scale generation of power from the wind. It is some 20 years since any great effort was applied to this problem. In those 20 years fuel has become much more expensive and a lot of new techniques have been introduced into electrical engineering.

If both these projects could be brought to a successful conclusion, we may yet see the day when we are pleased to hear a really dreadful weather forecast because a good strong gale will at least ensure that the buses run to time!

However, the coming oil famine is no joke. Yours faithfully, P. W. AGNEW, Department of Mechanical Engineering, The University, Glasgow.

Association decides on levy to boost funds

A new system to finance improved supervision and control of advertisements was launched by the Advertising Association yesterday.

It will operate by levying a surcharge of 0.1 per cent on all press display advertising and on outdoor, cinema and direct mail advertising.

The scheme is expected to raise the funds at present available to the Advertising Standards Authority from its current level of about £50,000 a year to about £350,000. It comes into effect next January. The plan was devised following strong public warnings that statutory controls would be introduced unless the industry improved its self-disciplinary arrangements.

Advertising & marketing

These were issued by both the Director-General of Fair Trading and the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection at the association's conference in May.

One of their criticisms was that the complaint procedure and code of standards which the industry adheres to were little known to the general public.

As a result almost half the extra funds raised will be

devoted to increasing public awareness of the control mechanism. Also, there are expected to be substantial donations of free advertising space from the media.

Television and radio advertisements have been excluded from the scheme because these are already subject to statutory controls. The industry does not want similar controls to be extended to advertisements in other media.

Lord Drumalbyn, chairman of the Advertising Standards Authority, said yesterday that the replacement of the voluntary scheme with a statutory one would be less flexible and more expensive.

Part of the improved voluntary scheme moves

responsibility for funding the ASA away from the Advertising Association to a new independent body—the Advertising Standards Board of Finance.

Expenditure

There were big decreases in the sums spent on press and television advertising in September on tobacco products, household appliances and motors. Media Expenditure Analysis results shows a drop of 28 per cent compared with September last year for tobacco advertising.

Household appliances were 28 per cent down and motor advertising was 25 per cent

Patricia Tisdall

Who knows what you'll need from a merchant bank next?

Whatever it is you'll find it at County Bank

You might want to go public or ward off a takeover bid or finance an extension into Europe. You might need better investment management for your firm's pension fund.

By choosing County Bank as your merchant bank you make certain that a very wide range of financial knowledge and skill is available to you whenever it would be needed. This is important for the progress of a company in normal times, let alone today.

We are big, as merchant banks go, with assets of over £400 million. And you'll find some impressive names among those we have advised or financed.

We have a team of professionally qualified merchant banking specialists closely aware of present day business conditions and unhampered by too much adherence to tradition.

It's worth remembering too that County Bank is a member of the National Westminster Bank Group with all the additional strength that this implies.

County Bank Limited, 75 Cornhill, London EC3V 3NN. Telephone: 01-283 2577.

County Bank

The merchant bank member of the National Westminster Bank Group

TO ALL RESPONSIBLE FOR PENSION SCHEMES

Preserving pension rights: your deadline is April 1975.

From 6th April 1975 the law requires administrators, managers and trustees of occupational pension schemes to safeguard the pension rights of scheme members who leave employment before pension age. From that date an employee aged 26 or over who leaves his job with at least 5 years qualifying service in an occupational pension scheme must have a right to a preserved pension.

So if you are responsible in any way for administering an occupational pension scheme, or advising the administrators, you will need to know all about the preservation requirements.

You may already be on the mailing list for memoranda issued by the Occupational Pensions Board—if not, you can get the detailed preservation memorandum which the Board are issuing by sending

the coupon below or telephoning the number given.

Employers with occupational pension schemes who want to know more about the preservation requirements should consult their pension advisers, send the coupon below, or telephone the number given.

The Occupational Pensions Board, Apex Tower, High Street, New Malden, Surrey KT3 4DN. Telephone: 01-942 8948 Ext. 350.

Please send me information on preservation of occupational pensions: (Tick box for information required)

Short guide for employers ☐ Detailed memorandum for administrators ☐

Name

Position

Company

Address

Issued by the Occupational Pensions Board.

In any case, there is to be an **Equal Opportunities Commission** able to take up "significant cases" for discrimination, to issue warning notices and, if necessary, to enforce them through the courts.

Women involved in "legitimate" cases will be instantly able to air their grievances before independent conciliators or industrial tribunals.

As for the monarchy, the Tories as the Monarch is old in silver p. 2p, 3p and 4p pieces.

A nuisance to the organizers, but a bonus for the reptilians, is that the new £1000000 money the maundy beneficiaries are pestered by coin dealers anxious to buy their loot. The going rate for the old £1000000 coins, which is likely to be, on inflationary precedent, about £250 for a complete set.

APEX TOWER The rentals from Apex Tower became due for review in June, 1974 and the new rental values are now being negotiated. A substantial increase in rental income can be expected from this property when the counter-inflation measures permit.

MARKET REPORTS

Foreign Exchange

Dollar continues to weaken

The dollar continued to weaken on foreign exchange yesterday afternoon, suffering losses against the major currencies. The pound sterling rose 15 points against the dollar to 2.2710, while the Swiss franc advanced to 2.8475 from 2.8505. The Japanese yen improved to 299.65 from a previous London close of 300.00.

Commodities

Fresh advance in sugar prices

There was no let up in the advance in London SUGAR prices yesterday and all positions made new peaks. The daily price was again raised by 15 to a record 2440 a long ton. Futures were limited up (110) while nearby December, which is not governed by limit conditions, jumped 16 to 2485.50. However, this was well below the day's high of 2498.

Discount market

Credit supply and demand balanced to the London discount market yesterday, and official intervention was not required. The balance was against original expectations of a small surplus which, however, eroded throughout the day in quiet trading conditions. Loans closed in the range 102-103 per cent, compared with an opening range of 101-102 per cent. Dealers said adverse factors, which could not be immediately specified, were at work against the market, chiefly Government disbursements exceeding revenue transfers and many clearing bank balances carried forward overnight.

Money Market

Rates

Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 12 1/2%
Overnight 10 1/2%
Three months 11 1/2%
Six months 12 1/2%
Twelve months 13 1/2%
Prime Bank Rate (12 1/2%)
Overnight 10 1/2%
Three months 11 1/2%
Six months 12 1/2%
Twelve months 13 1/2%

Share Indices

The Times Share Index for 29.10.74 (close)
Index 2,364.10
Change 15.10
Previous 2,349.00

Spot Position of Sterling

Market rates (Oct 29/74)
Sterling 2.2710
Dollar 1.0000
Pound 1.0000
Swiss franc 2.8475
Japanese yen 299.65

Forward Levels

One month 1.0000
Three months 1.0000
Six months 1.0000
Twelve months 1.0000

Bank Base Rates

Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 12 1/2%
Overnight 10 1/2%
Three months 11 1/2%
Six months 12 1/2%
Twelve months 13 1/2%

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Unit Trusts
Bid Offer Yield
1000 1000 1000

Insurance

Insurance
Bid Offer Yield
1000 1000 1000

Offshore Funds

Offshore Funds
Bid Offer Yield
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Recent Issues

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Twelve months 13 1/2%

Cussons GROUP LIMITED

The 36th Annual General Meeting of the Company was held on 29th October, 1974, in Manchester. The following are salient points from the Chairman's Statement and the Annual Report and Accounts covering the 52 weeks ended 31st March, 1974.

- A further significant increase in profits was achieved despite the considerable problems the year presented. Group trading profit before taxation and extraordinary items was a record £1,192,521 against £887,267 in the previous year. Turnover was £14,000,391 against £10,836,863.
- Nearly forty per cent of the profit for the year arose from activities abroad, and a further acquisition was made in Australia. The Company continues its policy of expansion overseas, where Cussons' products are now sold in 149 countries.
- Dividends for the period were increased by the maximum permitted under the Counter-Inflation Legislation giving, with imputed tax, 2.205p per share compared with 2.1p.

GLANFIELD SECURITIES LIMITED

The Annual General Meeting was held on 29th October, 1974, in London, the Chairman, Sir Jack Lyons, C.B.E., presided.

'The year has been one of continued progress'

- RECORD PROFIT before tax £463,485 (12 mths.) compared with £386,342 (15 mths.)
- DIVIDEND FORECAST 8.75p per share net adjusted figure for 1973 after 1-for-4 scrip issue 8.00p per share net
- INCREASED LIQUIDITY provided by sale of certain low yielding properties—investment income at all-time high.
- FUTURE OUTLOOK—"I have every confidence in the future progress of the Company, whose investments are now reasonably balanced between Property, Quoted Securities and Finance."

Copies of the Annual Report and Accounts can be obtained on request from: The Secretary, 56 Portland Place, London, W.1.

EGAHOLDINGS LIMITED

Increase in Profits and Turnover

At the Annual General Meeting of Ega Holdings Limited, the Chairman stated that the first four months' trading (May/August) showed an increase in group turnover of 39% and an increase in profits of 28% compared with the corresponding period of last year. The Chairman said that he expected the half year results would show a continuation of this pattern. But there were signs of a slowing down in demand which was likely to affect the Plastics Division, although every effort was being made to counteract this by the introduction of new products. The shortage of skilled labour is inhibiting the growth of the Engineering Division preventing the company from being able to take advantage of full order books. The Chairman added that plans are well advanced for the setting up of another overseas manufacturing unit in a market which has already proved to be an area where Egaube is in good demand.

Summary of Results

for the year ended 30th April 1974

	1974	1973
	£'000	£'000
Group Profit for the Year	717	443
Group Sales	4,497	3,268
Taxation	324	175
Profit after Taxation	393	268
Dividend	76	73
Retained Profit	246	180
Net Assets	1,448	1,309
Earnings per fully paid share after taxation	12.5p	9.3p
Dividend per share	2.814p	2.8p
Dividend cover	4.2 times	3.4 times

Authority and Integrity, the key words for Times Special Reports

LONDON AND SUBURBAN

Hampton & Sons

HAMPSTEAD
BETWEEN THE VILLAGE AND HEATH. A UNIQUE BUILDING PLOT IN FAVOURED DOWNSHIRE HILL.
Planning permission has been granted for 2 houses but the site is eminently suitable for one large family house with a total of 12 rooms. Freehold. Offers considered prior to AUCTION.

HAMPSTEAD
AN AUTHENTIC STUDIO HOUSE
Having been completely renovated and remodelled to afford a unique luxury home. Magnificent double height domed reception room about 30ft x 30ft, dining area 17ft x 13ft, fitted modern kitchen, small study, cloakroom. Principal suite of bedrooms, dressing room and bathroom. 2 other double bedrooms and luxury bathroom. Gas ducted air central heating. Off-street parking. Large sun terrace and garden. Freehold £75,000.

HAMPSTEAD GARDEN SUBURB
ON WINDING ROAD
A DETACHED GEORGIAN STYLE HOUSE
on 2 floors only. 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, reception hall, cloakroom, lounge communicating with dining room (overall length 39ft), study, breakfasting kitchen, laundry. Gas central heating. Garage. Attractive garden. Lease 956 years. £79,500.

HAMPSTEAD
A DETACHED GEORGIAN STYLE FAMILY HOUSE
Principal suite of bedroom, dressing room, bathroom, 6 other bedrooms, bathroom, hall, cloakroom, lounge, dining room, breakfasting kitchen, kitchen. Gas central heating. Garage. Small walled garden. Freehold £74,500 (in need of modernization).

HAMPSTEAD GARDEN SUBURB NW11

OVERLOOKING THE HEATH EXTENSION
A large detached Georgian style family house. 8 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, drawing room, dining room, study, breakfast room, kitchen. Gas-fired central heating. Garage. Garden. Access to private playing field. (The accommodation is arranged at present to provide two self-contained units.) Lease 932 years. Price £95,000.

DOWNSHIRE HILL HAMPSTEAD VILLAGE

AN IMMACULATE PERIOD HOUSE IN THIS DELIGHTFUL ROAD
4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, cloakroom, living room, dining room, study, kitchen. Gas-fired central heating. Studio/playroom. Garden. Freehold. Price £65,000.

FACING HAMPSTEAD HEATH

WITH UNINTERRUPTED VIEWS
A detached period cottage, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, lounge dining room, breakfasting kitchen. Gas central heating. Lease 96 years. £39,500.

FACING HAMPSTEAD HEATH

Extension
A MODERN GEORGIAN STYLE FAMILY HOUSE
7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, hall, cloakroom, lounge, dining room, drawing room, study, kitchen, utility room. Double garage. Mature garden. Lease 930 years. £125,000.

21, Heath Street, Hampstead, NW3
01-794 8222

SAVILLS

HOUSES

KENSINGTON, S.W.10. A superior Georgian style house, close to the Brompton, built about 14 years ago with well proportioned rooms and walled rear garden. 4 bedrooms, 2 large Reception Rooms, 2 Bathrooms, Kitchen, Cloakroom, Utility Room. C.H. Double Garage. Lease 124 years. £71,000.

CHEYNE WALK, S.W.10. A very attractive Queen Anne house overlooking the house boats and views along the River. 6 Bedrooms, 2 Reception Rooms, 3 Bathrooms, Kitchen, Garden. Basement would make a small flat. Freehold £70,000.

FLATS

CHESTER MANSION, S.W.1. A very attractive 1st and 2nd floor maisonette with own street entrance and large Roof Terrace, in excellent condition throughout. 4 Bedrooms, 2 Reception Rooms, Bathroom, Shower Room, Kitchen. C.H., C.H.W. Lease 82 years. £67,500.

BRYANSTON SQUARE, W.1. A well planned 1st floor flat in excellent block overlooking gardens. 4 Bedrooms, 2 Reception Rooms, 2 Bathrooms, Kitchen, Cloakroom. C.H., C.H.W. Lift, Porter, Car Parking available. Lease 119 years. £85,000. Joint Agents: Michael Lawrie and Partners, 8 St. James's Place, S.W.1. Tel: 01-493 4371.

CAMPDEN HILL, W.8. Remarkable value. Spacious 5th floor family flat in well run block. 5 Bedrooms, 2 Reception Rooms, 2 Bathrooms, large Kitchen. C.H., C.H.W. Lift, Porter. Lease 77 years. £47,500.

London Residential Department
5 Mount Street, W1Y 8AD.
Tel: 01-499 8644

Cluttons

REGENTS PARK N.W.1.

(Chester Close). Delightful modern town house situated in a secluded Close within a minute's walk of Regents Park. Spacious living room, dining room, fitted kitchen, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. C.H. Garage. LEASE 85 years. £59,500.

HAMPSTEAD N.W.3. Most attractive modern flat decorated and equipped to a very high standard, to include central heating, gas, electric, and superb fitted kitchen. Living room, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, cloakroom. C.H. Garage (rented). LEASE 72 years. £31,500.

HAMPSTEAD N.W.3. Beautifully decorated flat situated on the top floor of a well maintained block to include central heating, gas, electric, and superb fitted kitchen. Living room, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, cloakroom. C.H. Garage (rented). LEASE 72 years. £31,500.

14/15 COLLEGE CRESCENT, LONDON NW3 5LJ
(01-722 0111)

Head Office: 5 Great College St., London SW1P 3SD
also at: Mayfair & Chelsea

WOODCOCKS

HIGHGATE VILLAGE

Local Family House, tastefully modernized, main living room, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms, kitchen, dining room, terrace, central heating, ready to walk into—Freehold £29,500.

REGENT'S PARK

Architect's Fine Maisonette, built in the 1920s, with garden—3 bedrooms, bathroom, spacious living room, fitted kitchen, working kitchen, dining room, lighting and decor, fitted carpets and curtains. Leasehold at £26,750.

JUST ON THE MARKET

5 miles West End. Spacious Family House with long quiet garden, garaging, central heating—2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, L-shaped reception, fitted kitchen, Freehold £26,000.

01-629 5411

RIVER FRONTAGE PUTNEY

6 beds, 3 baths, large reception, 2 kitchens, delightful family house, formerly 3 studio flats. Full modernization, central heating, over-looking the river with magnificent views.

A DETACHED COUNTRY-STYLE RESIDENCE

enjoying rural atmosphere in unique and quiet position, a detached house, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms, kitchen, dining room, terrace, central heating, ready to walk into—Freehold £24,000.

JEDBURGH ST. S.W.11

Victorian house with bay window, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms, kitchen, dining room, terrace, central heating, ready to walk into—Freehold £24,000.

STOCKWELL, S.W.9

Close Vaubian Bridge. Early Victorian house, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms, kitchen, dining room, terrace, central heating, ready to walk into—Freehold £24,000.

BARNES (close to Common): conversion to all modern amenities.

Conversion to all modern amenities, including central heating, gas, electric, and superb fitted kitchen. Living room, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, cloakroom. C.H. Garage (rented). LEASE 72 years. £31,500.

OVERLOOKING CLAPHAM COMMON

Overlooking Clapham Common, a detached house, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms, kitchen, dining room, terrace, central heating, ready to walk into—Freehold £24,000.

WANDSWORTH COMMON, S.W.18

Wandsworth Common, a detached house, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms, kitchen, dining room, terrace, central heating, ready to walk into—Freehold £24,000.

ALBERT COURT, S.W.7

Albert Court, a detached house, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms, kitchen, dining room, terrace, central heating, ready to walk into—Freehold £24,000.

QUEEN ANNE HOUSE, S.W.1

Queen Anne House, a detached house, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms, kitchen, dining room, terrace, central heating, ready to walk into—Freehold £24,000.

BERNARD THORPE & PARTNERS

ASHLEY GARDENS S.W.1.

SPACIOUS 2ND FLOOR FLAT in well-known mansion block, situated close to the shopping and transport facilities of Victoria. 5 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 bathrooms, separate w.c., part central heating, constant hot water, lift, porterage, residents' parking. Rent £1,800 p.a. Lease 3 years. £25,000

WESTMINSTER S.W.1.

1ST FLOOR FLAT in need of a certain amount of decoration, situated in this purpose built block close to all the shopping and transport facilities of Victoria. 2 bedrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, lift, porter, entryphone, night storage heating. Rent £255 p.a. Lease 3 years. £24,000

HARLEY STREET (CLOSE) W.1.

A WELL DECORATED 1ST FLOOR FLAT in modern purpose built block, situated within a few minutes' walk of the open grounds of Regent's Park. This flat is only one of three in the block to have a license for "medical use". 2 bedrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, separate w.c., underfloor electric heating, lift, resident porter, entryphone, double parking space. £32,000

MARSHAM COURT S.W.1.

ATTRACTIVE 3RD FLOOR FLAT in good decorative order, situated in this well run purpose built block close to Parliament Square. 2 bedrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, central heating, constant hot water, lift, resident porter, entryphone, small balcony, restaurant. £22,000

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LONDON AND PROVINCES—FRANCE—BELGIUM—HOLLAND

ABBOTS HOUSE

HOLLAND PARK ROAD, KENSINGTON, W14



MODERN FLATS FOR SALE IN THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF KENSINGTON & CHELSEA

Accommodation
Two Double Bedrooms • Bathroom • Cloakroom • Lounge • Good Kitchen • Balcony
or: Two Double Bedrooms • Two Bathrooms • Lounge • Dining Room • Good Kitchen • Balcony
Leases: approx. 81 years • Initial Ground Rents: £1,000 or £150 p.a.
Garage spaces available for purchase on similar length leases

PRICE RANGE: £26,000 to £35,000

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01-337 7244

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EATON SQUARE, BELGRAVIA

A superb ground and garden front maisonette in absolutely flawless decorative order, with its own private street entrance and large south facing private garden. Impressive entrance hall, double reception room, 3 double bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen. Large secluded balcony. C.H. C.H.W. Lift. Porter. Lease: 14 years. Rent: £2,500 p.a. Service Charge: £325 p.a. Price: £13,000.

CLARENDON GARDENS, LITTLE VENICE

A bright and well decorated second floor pied a terre, conveniently located for the Warwick Avenue Underground Station. Reception room, double bedroom, bathroom, modern kitchen. C.H. Lease: 9 years. Rent: £550 p.a. (inclusive of S.C.) Price: £3,000 for the outgoing tenant's carpets, curtains and many excellent fixtures and fittings, etc.

DOUGLAS LYONS

DOURO PLACE, W.8
Enchanting first floor flat in superb Victorian house, close to the shopping and transport facilities of Victoria. 2 bedrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, lift, porter, entryphone, night storage heating. Rent £1,800 p.a. Lease 3 years. £25,000

LITTLE VENICE

Luxury 3-bedroomed flat, large double reception room, double bedroom, bathroom, kitchen, lift, porter, entryphone, night storage heating. Rent £1,800 p.a. Lease 3 years. £25,000

NETHERWOOD RD. W.14

Tripartite modern flat, close to the shopping and transport facilities of Victoria. 2 bedrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, lift, porter, entryphone, night storage heating. Rent £1,800 p.a. Lease 3 years. £25,000

BOSCOMBE ROAD, W.11

Split level, 3 beds, gas C.H., car space, 98 years lease. Price: £12,500

BAYSWATER, W.2

Facial private house, close to the shopping and transport facilities of Victoria. 2 bedrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, lift, porter, entryphone, night storage heating. Rent £1,800 p.a. Lease 3 years. £25,000

CORNWALL GARDENS, S.W.7

Attractive ground floor flat, overlooking quiet garden, 2 bedrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, lift, porter, entryphone, night storage heating. Rent £1,800 p.a. Lease 3 years. £25,000

SUSSEX PLACE, W.2

Newly decorated luxury flat, 3 beds, 2 baths, separate w.c., 2 reception rooms, kitchen, bathroom, lift, porter, entryphone, night storage heating. Rent £1,800 p.a. Lease 3 years. £25,000

MARYLEBONE HIGH ST. W.1

2 bedroomed flat in small well-run block on the corner of Devonshire St., with recent kitchen, bathroom, lift, porter, entryphone, night storage heating. Rent £1,800 p.a. Lease 3 years. £25,000

HALLAM COURT, W.1

Luxury 2nd floor flat with private garden, 2 bedrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, lift, porter, entryphone, night storage heating. Rent £1,800 p.a. Lease 3 years. £25,000

BELGRAVE SQUARE

Superb flat in modern house, close to the shopping and transport facilities of Victoria. 2 bedrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom, lift, porter, entryphone, night storage heating. Rent £1,800 p.a. Lease 3 years. £25,000

WIMBORNE SQUARE

2 bedroomed flat in small well-run block on the corner of Devonshire St., with recent kitchen, bathroom, lift, porter, entryphone, night storage heating. Rent £1,800 p.a. Lease 3 years. £25,000

WIMBORNE SQUARE

2 bedroomed flat in small well-run block on the corner of Devonshire St., with recent kitchen, bathroom, lift, porter, entryphone, night storage heating. Rent £1,800 p.a. Lease 3 years. £25,000

Cluttons

WESTBOURNE TERRACE, W.2

Delightful 1st floor balcony flat with 2 bedrooms, large drawing room, dining room, kitchen, all gas, central heating, double garage, end of tree-lined street, independent C.H. Gate 133 years. G.R. £110 p.a. Serv. Ch. £24 p.a. approx £33,500

YORK TERRACE WEST, N.W.1

Immaculate penthouse flat with views across Regent's Park. 2/3 reception rooms, 2/3 bedrooms, bathroom, sauna with shower unit, cloakroom, kitchen/breakfast room, C.H. Porter, storage, etc. LEASE 87 years. G.R. £155 p.a. Serv. Ch. £250 p.a. £180,000 including fitted carpets and curtains

KENSINGTON PLACE, W.8

Extremely attractive house, modernized to high standard. Good-sized drawing room, dining room, study/4th bedroom, well-fitted kitchen, 3 bedrooms, bathroom. Full C.H. Garden, etc. Freehold £50,000.

74 GROSVENOR ST., LONDON, W.1. (01-481 2768)

Head Office: 5 Great College Street, London, S.W.1. Also at Chelsea

COTTAGE (Victorian Semi-detached) BARNES

High-walled green garden. Close to river, Barnes Bridge railway station (Waterloo 15 mins.) and White Hart Lane shops. Casual dining room, kitchen, bathroom, etc. Fully equipped with modern furniture, including refrigerator, washing machine, etc. Small study/garden room. 1st floor sun-parlour. Small study/garden room. 1st floor sun-parlour. Small study/garden room. 1st floor sun-parlour.

FREEHOLD £17,500 O.N.O.

Further details, tel. Winchester 2056, or write: THE OWNER, 35 PARCHEMENT STREET, WINCHESTER

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PRESTIGE RESIDENCES
BECKENHAM. Impressive detached, modern 3 bedroom house, extensively furnished, every mod. con. £58 p.w.
Similar property in best part CHICAM, £60 p.w.
40 mins. LONDON. Large 3 bedroom flat in converted manor house, superbly furnished and equipped. £28 p.w.

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BENTLEY HAMPSHIRE TO LEASE FOR 5 YEARS

An exceptionally attractive Queen Anne style house, 5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, kitchen, breakfast room, all mod. con. £40 p.w. 5 years lease. Tel. Farnham 6221

OXFORD

Large family house, in very secluded position, close to town centre, to let fully furnished; 2 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, kitchen, breakfast room, all mod. con. £40 p.w. 5 years lease. Tel. Farnham 6221

CHICHESTER

Large family house, in very secluded position, close to town centre, to let fully furnished; 2 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, kitchen, breakfast room, all mod. con. £40 p.w. 5 years lease. Tel. Farnham 6221

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Secretarial and General Appointments

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GRADUATE GIRLS

FASHION c £3,000
Have you had a minimum of 2 years experience in fashion merchandising, marketing, buying, control and are now seeking a more responsible position? A major advertising agency is looking for a graduate girl to be totally responsible for whole floor.

ADVERTISING c £3,000
A major Advertising Agency is seeking a Graduate Girl to be responsible for a copywriter and an Account Exec. with a minimum of 2 years' experience in the advertising industry. The successful candidate will be responsible for the whole floor.

CONTACT ANNA MOFFATT
ON 584 3615
PERMANENT DIVISION
Open till 7 p.m. on Wednesdays.

STELLA FISHER IN THE STRAND
Educated girls who are looking for permanent career work but whose preference is for an academic environment or possibly social welfare or child care work are invited to call. We are now recruiting for a wide range of non-commercial clients.

STELLA FISHER BUREAU
110 111 Strand, W.C.2.
01-836 9241
(Opp. Strand Palace Hotel.)

PERSONAL ASSISTANT
NO SHORTHAND OR AUDIO
Holds young supervisor set up new department in Hammonds. Start at £2,200 and use your initiative.

ACCOUNTS GIRL/ GIRL FRIDAY/ TELEPHONIST
My boss wants me to find new premises for his business. I'm a really great typist and a good accounts girl. I'm 23, single, and I'm looking for a job where I can use my initiative.

ASSISTANT CASHIER
With exp. promotion prospects, aged 30-plus, experience in retail, cash handling, and customer service. Salary negotiable and commensurate with experience.

WOMAN'S REALM has an interesting vacancy for a senior cookery assistant. The successful candidate will be responsible for the preparation of food for the restaurant and the hotel. The successful candidate will be responsible for the preparation of food for the restaurant and the hotel.

WOMAN'S REALM requires a substitute for the above room. The successful candidate will be responsible for the preparation of food for the restaurant and the hotel. The successful candidate will be responsible for the preparation of food for the restaurant and the hotel.

GENEVA - Interesting job running a small business. The successful candidate will be responsible for the preparation of food for the restaurant and the hotel. The successful candidate will be responsible for the preparation of food for the restaurant and the hotel.

S.R.N. SECRETARY - Interesting job running a small business. The successful candidate will be responsible for the preparation of food for the restaurant and the hotel. The successful candidate will be responsible for the preparation of food for the restaurant and the hotel.

EXOTIC CAR DEALERS in N. London. The successful candidate will be responsible for the preparation of food for the restaurant and the hotel. The successful candidate will be responsible for the preparation of food for the restaurant and the hotel.

Telephone Sales Trainer
Boston, Massachusetts \$16,000
This is a senior position with a leading international sales/training company. The successful candidate will be responsible for the preparation of food for the restaurant and the hotel. The successful candidate will be responsible for the preparation of food for the restaurant and the hotel.

Market Research Executive
Sheffield c £2,000
This is a senior position with a leading international sales/training company. The successful candidate will be responsible for the preparation of food for the restaurant and the hotel. The successful candidate will be responsible for the preparation of food for the restaurant and the hotel.

woman in management
limited
We have vacancies for Personnel Officers at two manufacturing plants situated in South East London.

Deptford, SE8
The current payroll strength is 700, comprising 600 production personnel, mainly female operatives engaged in assembly and light machine operations, and 100 administrative staff.

Opportunities for FEMALE PERSONNEL OFFICERS

The well established personnel function is administered by the Personnel Manager, the lady appointed as Personnel Officer will work in close conjunction with him on all aspects of Personnel Management.

Lewisham, SE13
This plant has a payroll strength of 300, 250 factory operatives, mainly female machine operators and 50 administrative staff. This position would suit a young lady with some industrial personnel experience who would be responsible for the day to day function of a small works.

SECRETARIAL

Institute of Nuclear Medicine

The Middlesex Hospital Medical School

SECRETARY/PERSONAL ASSISTANT

Required for Professor, Deputy Director of the Institute. This is a full time position with a salary of £2,200 per annum. The successful candidate will be responsible for the preparation of food for the restaurant and the hotel.

WEDNESDAYS WITH M & J

And... what's your life like? If you're looking for a job where you can use your initiative, then this is the job for you. The successful candidate will be responsible for the preparation of food for the restaurant and the hotel.

Imperial College of Science and Technology
Our very busy personnel section requires a

SECRETARY FOR THE DEPUTY HEAD OF SECTION

The post offers interesting and varied work concerning confidential secretarial duties and the management of the section. The successful candidate will be responsible for the preparation of food for the restaurant and the hotel.

MAGAZINE PUBLISHER
Requires Secretary (shorthand) to assist in the preparation of the magazine. The successful candidate will be responsible for the preparation of food for the restaurant and the hotel.

EXHIBITIONIST?

This job in the P.R. Dept. of an Advertising Agency requires a really creative person to work for their director and two Exhibitions. The successful candidate will be responsible for the preparation of food for the restaurant and the hotel.

TELEPHONIST/ SECRETARY
London based International Telephone Company. The successful candidate will be responsible for the preparation of food for the restaurant and the hotel.

PERSONAL SECRETARY

Well-educated, required for small company, near St. James's Park. The successful candidate will be responsible for the preparation of food for the restaurant and the hotel.

HARPER & QUEEN MAGAZINE
Requires a Secretary for the magazine. The successful candidate will be responsible for the preparation of food for the restaurant and the hotel.

GRADUATES WITH SECRETARIAL TRAINING

Required for the preparation of food for the restaurant and the hotel. The successful candidate will be responsible for the preparation of food for the restaurant and the hotel.

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THE TIMES

The Secretary of our Pension Funds needs a mature secretary to assist him in administering our Pension and Sick Funds. The successful candidate will be responsible for the preparation of food for the restaurant and the hotel.

SECRETARIAL

CAN YOU MANAGE ALFA ROMEO'S GENERAL MANAGER?

He needs an experienced

PA/SECRETARY URGENTLY

It's an interesting, varied job with lots of responsibility, short-handling to be essential and the ability to drive an advantage. Salary depends on both age and experience, but will certainly match the best money a similar job is worth in the West End - without the daily drag into town. If you live within easy reach of Staples Corner this could be the job for YOU.

URGENTLY WANTED

A LADY WITH THE FOLLOWING ATTRIBUTES:

1. Immaculate and fast shorthand typing.
2. Energetic imaginative lively pleasant to look at and listen to.
3. Public school education or equivalent.
4. Clean driving licence prepared to work in town or country with irregular hours.

Salary and conditions commensurate with above qualifications. She's to become indispensable to a Surveyor/Farmer as quickly as possible to convert grubby buildings into attractive houses.

IMPRINT YOURSELF on the Record Industry

Large Printing Company, near London Bridge, is looking for a Senior Secretary with a minimum of 5 years' experience in the record industry. The successful candidate will be responsible for the preparation of food for the restaurant and the hotel.

CHAIRMAN OF CITY MERCHANT BANK
Requires Personal Secretary to assist in the preparation of food for the restaurant and the hotel. The successful candidate will be responsible for the preparation of food for the restaurant and the hotel.

EXHIBITIONIST?

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PERSONNEL

ASSISTANT/SECRETARY

AGE 25 to 30 UP TO £2,500

A Personnel Assistant/Secretary is required to provide a full supporting service to the Personnel Manager. The firm employs over 500 staff, of whom some 75 are in clerical and secretarial positions. The supporting service includes: Shorthand and typing of correspondence, maintenance of Personnel systems and records, recruitment and selection of clerical and secretarial staff.

AUDIO-TYPIST

required by firm of international surveyors in modern offices opposite Buckingham Palace.

IBM Golfball, luncheon vouchers, three weeks' holiday. Salary negotiable, according to ability.

To find out more contact:-

Mr. M. G. A. Hope
BERNARD THORPE AND PARTNERS
1 Buckingham Palace Road, London SW1
Telephone 01-834 6890

SECRETARY/P.A.

Managing Director N.W.10

£2,332 P.A. RISING TO £2,615 AT CHRISTMAS

Viscose is the most frequently used TV News Agency in the world. We are looking for a Secretary/P.A. to assist in the preparation of food for the restaurant and the hotel. The successful candidate will be responsible for the preparation of food for the restaurant and the hotel.

SECRETARY

FOR BUSY SALES OFFICE W.1

Shorthand not essential for this interesting job. The successful candidate will be responsible for the preparation of food for the restaurant and the hotel. The successful candidate will be responsible for the preparation of food for the restaurant and the hotel.

W.I. MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS
need PART-TIME "MOTHER BEN"
We're looking for a good Organizer/Secretary/Typist on a part-time basis to help us with our busy office. The successful candidate will be responsible for the preparation of food for the restaurant and the hotel.

EDUCATED SECRETARY

We are a small friendly successful firm of City insurance brokers in pleasant offices. Age 24-28, five C.O.s, impeccable typing and shorthand, used to taking responsibility, up to £2,500, nearest underground, Farringdon. Please telephone: 01-251 1312, quoting reference N.R.

WINE & SPIRIT TRADE
Young intelligent secretary with good sense of humour to work in small friendly office in S.W.1. Good salary, L.V.S. state, some travel, some work in small friendly office in S.W.1. Good salary, L.V.S. state, some travel, some work in small friendly office in S.W.1.

RECEPTIONISTS STEP THIS WAY!

We have a wide variety of interesting jobs for Receptionists. The successful candidate will be responsible for the preparation of food for the restaurant and the hotel. The successful candidate will be responsible for the preparation of food for the restaurant and the hotel.

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SECRETARIAL

Career position - opportunity for promotion and scope to use fluent French and German

TRILINGUAL SECRETARY TO EUROPEAN SALES MANAGER

KNIGHTSBRIDGE £2,200-£2,500

Applications are invited from self-starters with keen minds and organising ability who have a senior secretarial background. Shorthand is not essential though fast accurate typing is. The successful candidate will work closely with this small but highly motivated sales team and will be involved in producing quotations in three languages, typing up publication activities, together with daily correspondence. Other duties will include making arrangements for hotel bookings, running the office during the Manager's frequent periods of travel and liaising effectively between the members of this small team during their periods of absence. A technical hand together with the ability to work on her own initiative is essential. Lunchtime vouchers, new decorated offices. Applications in strict confidence to the Managing Director under reference 537/77.

Friendly & Enthusiastic SECRETARY/PA

required for Administrator of young charitable Housing Association concerned with the disabled. This off-shoot of a major charity is an expanding organization and the work is interesting and varied. Pleasant mews office W.1. Salary £2,000 per annum.

PLEASE TELEPHONE 935 6931

PERSONNEL SECRETARY

NO SHORTHAND

Large International Textile company, the West End is looking for a well educated, friendly, enthusiastic, and experienced Personnel Secretary to assist in the preparation of food for the restaurant and the hotel. The successful candidate will be responsible for the preparation of food for the restaurant and the hotel.

WANTED

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VICE PRESIDENT IN DISTRESS!
A large well known company is in full construction industry. It is currently seeking young well educated Secretaries to assist in the preparation of food for the restaurant and the hotel. The successful candidate will be responsible for the preparation of food for the restaurant and the hotel.

MANAGING EDITOR OF WELL KNOWN PUBLISHING HOUSE

requires well educated, cheerful Secretary aged 23. Good typing, shorthand, and a good knowledge of the publishing industry. The successful candidate will be responsible for the preparation of food for the restaurant and the hotel.

SUSAN HAMILTON PERSONAL
33 ST. GEORGE'S STREET, W.1
01-499 3406

ALANGATE LEGAL SECRETARIES

£1,400-£2,000

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THE TIMES

The Secretary of our Pension Funds needs a mature secretary to assist him in administering our Pension and Sick Funds. The successful candidate will be responsible for the preparation of food for the restaurant and the hotel.

SECRETARIAL

Career position - opportunity for promotion and scope to use fluent French and German

TRILINGUAL SECRETARY TO EUROPEAN SALES MANAGER

KNIGHTSBRIDGE £2,200-£2,500

Applications are invited from self-starters with keen minds and organising ability who have a senior secretarial background. Shorthand is not essential though fast accurate typing is. The successful candidate will work closely with this small but highly motivated sales team and will be involved in producing quotations in three languages, typing up publication activities, together with daily correspondence. Other duties will include making arrangements for hotel bookings, running the office during the Manager's frequent periods of travel and liaising effectively between the members of this small team during their periods of absence. A technical hand together with the ability to work on her own initiative is essential. Lunchtime vouchers, new decorated offices. Applications in strict confidence to the Managing Director under reference 537/77.

Friendly & Enthusiastic SECRETARY/PA

required for Administrator of young charitable Housing Association concerned with the disabled. This off-shoot of a major charity is an expanding organization and the work is interesting and varied. Pleasant mews office W.1. Salary £2,000 per annum.

PLEASE TELEPHONE 935 6931

PERSONNEL SECRETARY

NO SHORTHAND

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